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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Important Military Bill.—We have obtained, says the Richmond Examiner, a copy of the following important bill, passed by Congress and approved by the President. It proposes radical changes in the organization and enlistment of our military forces. As an appropriate explanation of its objects, we make a brief summary of the features wherein it differs from the other military bills referrred to in its context.

It provides for the acceptance of single volunteers by the President, instead of as formerly, requiring their acceptance by companies.

It changes the mode of appointment of field and company officers, the original bill giving to the President the power of appointment.

It makes provision for filling vacancies by a system of promotion.

It provides for detailing officers to recruit.

It provides a system of universal enlistment, with special encouragement for raising military corps.

The law is one of much importance and interest, and, we learn, has been partially designed by Congress to avoid if possible, the system of conscription, or drafting; by invigorating the recruiting service and offering new inducements to volunteers.

An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to raise on additional military force, to serve during the war," approved May 8th, 1861, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That volunteers offering their services under an act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force to serve during the war," approved May 8th, 1861, may be accepted by the President singly, as well as in companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments.

SEC. 2. In all appointments of officers raised under this act, the field and company officer shall be chosen and appointed in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional army," approved December 11th, 1861; and all vacancies occurring in the said offices after the first election made under this act, as well as under the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force to serve during the war," approved May 8th, 1861, shall be filled by promotion, according to grade and seniority, as provided in the said act of the 11th December 1861, except in case of disability or other incompetency: *Provided,* however, that the President be authorized to depart from the prescribed rule of promotion, in honor of any person espacially distinguished by his commanding general for extraordinary merit, or some signal act of military skill or gallantry.

SEC. 3. Any vacancy occurring in the ranks of companies mustered into the Confederate service for three years or for the war, may be filled with volunteers; and the commander of each of said squadrons, battalions or regiments, organized as aforesaid, may detail one commissioned officer and one non-commissioned officer and one or more privates from each company of his command, with the approval of the brigadier-general of the brigade to which said squadron, battalion or regiment may be attached, to recruit men for said company; so that the same may contain not more than one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file; and the men so recruited shall be mustered at the time of enrolment, and shall be entitled to transportation and subsistence, or commutation of subsistence, till they join their respective companies, and to fifty dollars bounty, to be paid at the time of joining the same.

SEC. 4. The President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint and commission persons as field officers or captains to raise regiments, squadrons, battalions, or companies, and the individuals composing the same shall be mustered at the time of enlistment, and be entitled to pay, transportation, and subsistence from the date of the organization of companies; but the officers so appointed by the President shall not be entitled to any pay or allowance until their respective commands be fully organized and reported to the Secretary of War; and said appointments shall expire if the officer appointed shall not, within a reasonable time, not to exceed two months for a company, and four months for a battalion, squadron, or regiment, report the corps authorized to be raised by him, organized and ready for duty: *Provided, nevertheless,* That every officer so commissioned for such purpose shall receive an appointment proportioned to the force he recruits: *And provided, furthermore,* That no enlistments under the commissions of captains shall be obligatory unless the number be sufficient to constitute a company.

Resignation of Brigadier Generals in the Army.—The Richmond Whig "regrets to learn from the Charleston Mercury, that Gen. Bonham has resigned his commission in the Confederate service. He considered himself unjustly treated by the authorities. Gen. B. was one of the first who came from our sister State to beat back the invader, and he will ever be warmly cherished by every Virginia heart.

"We are pained too to hear that Gen. Jackson, (Stonewall,) for similar reasons, has been induced to resign his commission in the army. In him, the service loses one of the bravest of the brave—the idol of his soldiers and the herald of victory."

A Brush near Occoquan.—We have the particulars of a very spirited and gallant little affair that occurred a few days ago, near Occoquan, in which *eight* Texas soldiers succeeded in putting to flight a body of fifty or sixty Yankees. It appears that a detachment of men, who have been for some time employed as scouts beyond the bay, had, for a few nights, occupied as quarters a house in the deserted village of Colchester, known as the "Lee House." A few nights ago, the house was surrounded and fired upon by a body of Yankees, numbering some fifty or sixty men. Our men had slept upon their arms, and the fire of the enemy was promptly returned from eight different quarters of the house. For the full space of fifteen minutes the Yankee officers essayed, by threats and oaths, to make their men force the building; but all to no purpose, the cowardly creatures, taking to their legs, leaving two of their number dead and one mortally wounded, lying within twenty feet of the house. The house was peppered with musket balls from cellar to attic; but fortunately, but one of its brave occupants—James Spraddling, a Texas volunteer—was wounded, and that not dangerously.—*Rich. Ex.*, 3*d inst.*

University of North Carolina.—We are happy to learn that the number of students at the University is very encouraging. There are students from every State in the Confederacy, except Texas.—*Raleigh Standard.*

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 5th inst.

On Wednesday, Mr. Strange was allowed to record his vote in the negative, and Mr. Hicks his vote in the affirmative, on the final passage of the ordinance amendatory of the charter of the Chatham and Coalfields Railroad.

Mr. Rayner introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the Executive Department to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the Council of State.

Mr. Christian, an ordinance to repeal the 9th section of the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Co.

Mr. McDuffie, an ordinance to charter a Railroad from Fayetteville, N. C., to Florence, S. C. Also, a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Telegraph line between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, introduced an ordinance to carry into effect the existing laws concerning the enlistment of volunteers for local defence.

Mr. Starbuck, a resolution of inquiry as to exemptions from military duty. Referred to a select committee.

A resolution exempting clerks of Courts from Militia drill was rejected.

A resolution of Mr. Strange requesting the C. S. Gov't to detach from Wise's Legion Col. Green's "Independent North Carolina Regiment," was tabled.

An ordinance to encourage mining and manufacturing of salt in the interior of the State, which exempts the capital of companies thus engaged from taxation for six months, and six employees from militia duty, was amended on motion of Mr. Sanders, by adding the following proviso to the 1st section: "except in case of invasion or insurrection, or upon requisition for troops by the President of the Confederate States," and passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Badger's ordinance to repeal part of the Stay Law was discussed by Mr. Satterthwaite in opposition. Mr. Rayner in favor of *some* change, and Mr. Badger in its favor.

[The discussion was continued on the next day by Mr. Badger, and by Messrs. Brown and Woodfin in opposition. On the next day, Mr. Graham spoke for repeal and Mr. Brown against. The ordinance was then indefinitely postponed, yeas 58, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arrington, Atkinson, Bagley, Batchelor, Battle of Edgecombe, Bond, Bryson, Bunting, Christian, Cuningham, Darden, Dickson, Dillard, Durham, Ellison, Foy, Hargrove, Hicks, Holmes, Howard, Jones of Currituck, Kelly, Leak of Anson, Lyon, McDowell of Burke, McDowell of Madison, McDuffie, McNeill of Harnett, Meares, Mebane, Moseley, Myers, Penland, Reid, Rhodes, Royster, Sanders, Satterthwaite, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Macon, Spruill of Tyrrell, Strange, Strong of Wayne, Sutherland, Thomas of Jackson, Thompson, Thornton, Turner, Warren, Williamson, Woodfin and Wooten—53.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Badger, Barnes, Battle of Wake, Berry, Bogle, Brodnax, Brown, Caldwell, Calloway, Cannon, Council, Dick, Douthit, Edwards, Eller, Ferebee, Foster of Ashe. Foster of Randolph, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Green, Greenlee, Hearne, Headen, Holden, Houston, Johnston, Jones of Caldwell, Jones of Rowan, Kittrell, Leak of Richmond, Long, Manning, Michal, Miller, Mitchell, Osborne, Phifer, Rayner, Ruffin, Schenck, Setzer, Shipp, Smith of Halifax, Sprouse, Starbuck, Strong of Mecklenburg, Walton, Washington and Wilson—52.

On Thursday, Mr. Smith of Halifax introduced resolutions of inquiry as to the best means of supplying the places of the 12 months volunteers with volunteers for the war; as to the propriety of giving to the rank and file of war volunteer regiments the right to elect company officers, and to the latter the right to elect field officers; as to the best system of promotion.

Mr. Strange introduced "an ordinance authorising the issue of Treasury Notes." Authorizes the Treasurer to issue the notes of a greater denomination than $20, which were prepared and signed under the first ordinance of the Convention, to the amount of $120,000. This issue is rendered necessary by the inability of the Treasurer to issue smaller notes with sufficient rapidity to meet immediate demands on the Treasury; amended by providing that the notes bear no interest, and that they form part of the $3,000,000 issue before authorized, and adopted.

Mr. Holden offered the following amendments to the Constitution, which were referred to the committee on Constitutional amendments raised on that subject, and ordered to be printed:

Knowledge, learning, and virtue being essential to the preservation of Republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portions of the State being highly conducive to the promotion of this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly in all future periods of this government, to cherish literature and science. And the fund called the Common School Fund, and all the lands and proceeds thereof, stocks, dividends, and other property of every desoription whatever, heretofore by law appropriated for the use of Common Schools, and all such as shall hereafter be appropriated, shall remain a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall never be diminished by legislative action; and the interest thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of Common Schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State.

That the property of the University of the State shall be held in perpetuity by the Trustees thereof, for purposes of education; and no part of it shall ever be diverted from said purposes, nor the right of the University to it impaired by the Legislature.

Mr. Strong of Wayne, a resolution declaring Henry T. Clark Governor of the State until his successor shall have entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. Sutherland, a resolution to inquire into the propriety of exempting justices of the peace, over the age of 45 years, from ordinary militia duty.

Mr. Thompson, an ordinance restoring the Courts, Restores the Spring Term of the Courts, restricting their jurisdiction to *civil* cases and matters of *tort.*

On Friday, nothing of interest, except the Stay Law proceedings as above.

On Saturday, Mr. Graham from the committee on the Legislative department, reported an ordinance embodying such propositions for Legislative reform, as had obtained the sanction of the committee.

Mr. Howard, from the committee on military affairs, reported "an ordinance to raise and organize North Carolina's quota of Confederate Troops," which passed 1st reading and was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Rayner from the committee on finance reported "an ordinance concerning levying of taxes by the County Courts." [Authorizing the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to postpone the levy from the term of court now fixed by law for that purpose, to the next succeeding term.] Recommitted.

The "Danville connection" occupied the day, the discussion being on Mr. Brown's motion to make its terminus on the N. C. Road at the Company's Shops, Messrs. Brown and Mebane in its favor, Messrs. Gilmer, Reid and W. F. Leak against it. Mr. Kittrell in favor of Lexington but also in favor of leaving the point to the C. S. Government.

Of proceedings since the Standard says:—

"The Convention was engaged the greater part of Monday in considering the charter of the Piedmont Railroad, generally known as the Danville connection. The proposition to make Lexington the terminus of the Road in North Carolina was voted down; and the pending question, when the Convention adjourned on Monday evening, was to make the "Company Shops" the terminus."

"Mr. Thompson, of Wayne, introduced an ordinance providing that the regimental rule of promotion be abrogated, and promotion by companies established in its stead. The rule of promotion by regiment transfers officers from one company to the other, often unpleasantly to officers and men, and is thought to operate injuriously to the service; whereas, by company promotion, officers remain with their companies, and go up regularly when vacancies occur. In the opinion of many, the company rule of promotion is preferable to the other; and the Convention may so decide by adopting Mr. Thompson's ordinance, or an ordinance from the military committee, if one should be reported by that committee."

The "Effective Blockade."—We have the evidence before us that two schooners, laden with valuable cargoes, arrived safely at Confedsrate ports within the last forty-eight hours, in spite of Mr. Lincoln's vigilant fleets.

We have reliable information of a still stronger case. Two Confederate ports, closely watched, sent to sea, during the last week, five merchant vessels, each; and from one of them the whole five went out in a single night!—*Savannah Republican.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We give up a large portion of our space to the news from Europe, as dealt out to us by the New York Herald. It is interesting and important, though we see no sufficient reason for the alarm of the Herald. That may have been caused, however, by the "private advices" of which it speaks in its financial article as affecting the New York stock market.

We add to the news two articles from the Times, one "giving it" to the Yankees, the other to us. The job is certainly done with great impartiality.

LATEST.—The Richmond and Petersburg mail failed to-day, but fortunately the Norfolk Day Book came to hand with a mass of highly interesting and important news from Northern papers as late as the 3d inst. See the proper head for it.

To-day's mail brings no army news.

THE BURNSIDE FLEET.—There can scarcely be any foundation for the statement which we copy from a late Norfolk Day Book, that this fleet had left Hatteras. A letter from one of Col. Vance's Regiment brings us later and we think more reliable news, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 26TH REG'T, Feb. 3.

Messrs. Editors: After working hard to build winter quarters at Camp Vance, we were allowed to stay in them only about two weeks. We received orders a few days ago to bundle up in quick time and take the train for Newbern. As soon as the order was received all of our boys were busy packing knapsacks and getting ready for the journey, in high spirits, cheerfully leaving comfortable houses to go into their old leaky tents again. From the reports in circulation we were certain that we would see the yankees in earnest the next day. But in this we were disappointed. We have been encamped nearly a week about five miles below Newbern, eagerly waiting for the approach of this vandal swarm from their Northern hive. But up to this time we only know that they have been about Hatteras, probably some of them inside of Pamlico Sound.

The health of our regiment is pretty good now and the men are in fine spirits. All are confident of the bravery, patriotism and integrity of Col. Vance, and will follow wherever he leads or go where he directs. [The writer compliments Lieut. Col. Burgwyn and Maj. Carmichael, no doubt deservedly, but we are pressed for room.]

The latest intelligence is that the yankees are coming over the bar at Hatteras, and preparing for an attack at some point about here. LEON.

Another letter, of same date, from a member of the Chatham company in Col. Vance's regiment, after mentioning the movement of the regiment as above stated, says,—

Whether Burnside's fleet has crossed the Swash—whether it has gone to some other point on the coast, or to the bottom of the sea—are questions I cannot solve with the lights before me, the reports are so contradictory. It is reported that our regiment has had assigned it the task of watching the said fleet and moving as it moves. Whether the "reliable gentleman" in this case could be found is another question. We dread nothing so much as inaction, unless it be the sight of Bogue Island, and consequently do not object to being moved.

It seems very probable that the chief design of the fleet has been to draw our attention and a portion of our troops from Kentucky and Missouri. This supposition is strengthened by recent accounts of fighting in those States.

[A portion of this letter we are obliged to defer till Monday.]

The Newbern Progress of the 4th says,—

"A "reliable gentleman" arrived here by the A. & N. C. train from Beaufort yesterday morning, who was within a few miles of the enemy at Hatteras on Sunday morning with a glass in hand, and reports that 50 vessels are this side the Swash, and others gradually moving over to join them."

OFFICIAL REPORTS.—We are under obligations to the Hon. George Davis, Member of Congress, for a pamphlet of 116 pages, published by order of Congress, containing the official reports of the various battles, from that of Manassas, July 21st, to that of Alleghany Mountains, Dec. 18th, being ten in all.

The publication of these Reports, even at this late day, is proper, as part of the history of the great events of the past year. We cannot, of course, insert them—our readers would regard them as a thrice-told tale, when they are constantly looking out for something new.

From Gen. Johnston's Report of the Battle of Manassas, we extract the two following paragraphs, the first giving a reliable statement of our loss, and the second the reasons why the victory was not followed up by an advance upon Washington:—

"The loss of the army of the Potomac was 108 killed, 510 wounded, 12 missing. That of the army of the Shenandoah was 270 killed, 979 wounded, 18 missing.

Total killed	378
Total wounded	1,489
Total missing	30

That of the enemy could not be ascertained. It must have been between 4,000 and 5,000. Twenty-eight pieces of artillery, about 5,000 muskets, and nearly 500,000 cartridges; a garrison flag and 10 colors, were captured on the field, or in the pursuit. Besides these, we captured 64 artillery horses, with their harness, 26 wagons, and much camp equipage, clothing, and other property abandoned in their flight."

"The apparent firmness of the United States troops at Centreville who had not been engaged, which checked our pursuit, the strong forces occupying the works near Georgetown, Arlington, and Alexandria, the certainty, too, that General Patterson, if needed, would reach Washington, with his army of thirty thousand men, sooner than we could, and the condition and inadequate means of the army in ammunition, provisions, and transportation, prevented any serious thoughts of advancing against the Capital. It is certain that the fresh troops within the works were, in number, quite sufficient for their defence; if not, Gen. Patterson's army would certainly reinforce them soon enough."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Staunton, Va., on the 3d ult., in the 25th year of his age, Mr. James H. Malloy, son of Mr. Duncan and Mrs. Isabella Malloy, of Robeson county, N. C., and a member of Capt. Blocker's Company, the Cumberland Plow Boys.

In Yorktown, on the 18th ult., Mr. James Galington Webster, son of Mr. James Webster, of Chatham county, N. C., in the 23d year of his age. He was of the 5th regiment, N. C. Vols.

On January 1st, near Centreville, Va., of Pneumonia, Mr. Alexander O. Daniel, a private in Capt Houston's cavalry, of Duplin county, aged 23 years.

In camp hospital, (where not stated,) on the 25th ult., Augustus F. Summers, of the Iredell "Saltillo Boys."

At Acquia Creek, Va., Corporal L. H. Sidbury, of Co. E, 3d Regiment State Troops. Also, at the same place, Wm. King, private in said Company.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.—We beg our friends who send such notices for publication, to remember how our columns are crowded with important news, and to make their resolutions *short.* We are disposed to be very accommodating to the friends of deceased soldiers; but we cannot stand every thing. For instance, we recently published an obituary notice; in the next paper we had a "Tribute of Respect," and this week we have two more Tributes of Respect—all about the same person. Thinking that the two first are as much as we are called upon to insert, those who sent the two last will understand why they do not appear.

FOR GOVERNOR.—The last Charlotte Democrat has a communication (endorsed by the Editor) recommending Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Charlotte, for Governor, from the expiration of Gov. Clark's term of service in August next till the inauguration of the duly elected Governor on the 1st of January next.

Mr. Johnston has the reputation of being a man of integrity, ability and industry. We expect to be satisfied with the election of him or any other proper man

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—A letter from Montgomery county informs us that "in looking over the Adjutant General's report of the number of volunteers from each county, I see that his report (816) from this county is about right." The writer seems to labor under a singular misapprehension, supposing that he had the report itself before him. The fact which we brought to the public attention was, that the Adjutant General made, in effect, two *differing* reports as to Montgomery county and several other counties. By his *items,* he reported that Montgomery had sent but 209 men to the army. By his *footing up* (which of course was not sustained by his items) he reported that she had sent 816. Which of these was correct, we had no means of knowing. But our correspondent appears to think that the error of 209 was ours. We beg to be excused.

Our correspondent says that Montgomery "has sent three companies, two containing over 100 each, the third between 90 and 100, and a goodly number have joined the companies since they left home." If he will look at the items of the Adjutant General's report he will see that she has credit there for only two companies, of 98 and 96, with 15 men in seven companies from other counties.

In allusion to the Report, the Charlotte Democrat says,—

"We may also add that probably two hundred men have joined the service in South Carolina from this part of the State."

A writer in the Wilmington Journal, the Adjutant of the Duplin Militia regiment, says that Duplin has sent 734 volunteers. The Adjutant General's report gave the number as 476.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.—We have been somewhat amused at the course of the Wilmington Journal in regard to the State Convention. Some ten days ago, in a very dismal article about the price of corn, it called upon the Convention to arrest the wholesale destruction of grain by distillers; but on Monday last it had a still more dismal article against the right of the Convention to legislate at all. Now how the Convention can interfere with the stilling of grain without some act of legislation, may be clear to the Journal, but if so, it has not condescended to explain to others.

The corn article of the Journal led us to suppose that there was something of a famine in Wilmington, so doleful was it; and the next time it published a "Prices Current" we looked to it with some apprehension. But we found it only 85 cents. And even the Journal's alarming article did not raise the price a cent, for the next Prices Current, a week after, still quoted Corn at 85 cents. In Fayetteville, where people are paying $1 15, and where they are quite accustomed to $1 25 and even $1 50, there does not seem any thing very terrible in paying 85 cents for corn. But in view of the exceeding anxiety of the Journal that the Convention should adjourn, we respectfully suggest to that body to pass some sort of *un*-legislative ordinance, by which the price of corn shall be reduced below 85 cents in Wilmington, and that, having accomplished this, the Convention forthwith adjourn It might thus hope to escape such misrepresentations as the following, which appeared in the Journal of the 30th ult:—

"The coalfields Road Bill has virtually been passed. It proposes to give eight hundred thousand dollars in bonds to aid in the building of the road."

Instead of *giving,* the Convention proposes to *lend* at interest, to "solvent corporations," $800,000 of State bonds.

BEAUTIFUL SUGARS.—It is a singular fact that the finest sugars ever seen in this place have come here since the blockade. Of samples of six qualities which we have seen from Mr. A. W. Steel's, two at least of the clarified and granulated are of a richer quality than we ever saw before. On inquiring why such sugars were never brought here before the war, we learn that it is supposed that they were monopolised in New York to mix with poorer qualities, to bring the latter up to a saleable standard; and that this mixing of sugars has been a great business in New York. Before the war, all the sugar in this market came from the North. Now it all comes direct from the South. At present we pay something more for it in consequence of the necessity of transporting it by rail some 800 or 1000 miles; but after peace we shall get the fine sugars direct by water at a low price.

Hay.—We are gratified to know that some of the farmers in this section are turning their attention to the packing of Hay in bales for market. A good deal is sent to Columbia and Charleston in this way, where it sells readily at $2 to $2 25 per hundred. The other day we saw a quantity from Lincoln county, passing through this place for Columbia. Heretofore, large quantities of Hay were brought from the Yankee States to North and South Carolina, but we never could see any good reason why our own farmers did not always supply the demand.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We have been glad to see the same thing at last undertaken here. Some week or two ago we heard that 1000 bales had, up to that time, been put up here for shipment to Wilmington. As this town had heretofore been a considerable consumer of Northern hay, we supposed that these shipments would make forage scarce and high here; but when we remember that at least 500 horses and mules have been sold out of the county, there would seem to be no reason for apprehension.

Capt. W. A. Owens, late of the Hornets' Nest Rifles, in the Bethel Regiment, has been elected Major of the 34th Regiment, (Col. Leventhorpe's,) in place of Shafner, resigned.

A friend at a distance requests us to copy an article on the Sequestration Law, from a Richmond paper. We saw the article at the time it appeared, but had not room for it. We have no copy of it now, and imagine that if we had its insertion would exclude matter more strictly news.

The Enemy near Savannah.—The glass revealed yesterday no new movement among the Federal vessels lying in the cut North of the river, beyond an addition to the number. Nothing new from other points on the coast.—*Republican, 3d inst.*

The four hours' cannonading reported yesterday was from the enemy's guns at Red Bluff. They burned all the houses within their reach, fully three miles. Nobody hurt. Our troops left Red Bluff some days ago.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—Gen. Beauregard arrived at Nashville on Monday.

GEN. PILLOW.—Gen. Pillow has withdrawn his resignation.

We notice that an exchange speaks of a "*thoroughly* reliable gentleman." Before attaching much confidence to his assertions, we presume the public would be pleased to know that he is not the "same old coon with another stripe around his tail."—*Chas. Mercury.*

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 5.—From the Baltimore American, New York Herald, and Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 3d, (says the Day Book,) we extract the following late Northern news:

From Washington.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Notwithstanding the alarms and croakings of some of the foreign journals and letter writers about the stone blockade and other similar sinister reports, the despatches received at the State Department are regarded as conclusive of a complete restoration of the *entente cordiale* between the United States and Great Britain and of the best possible understanding with the government of France, Italy and other Continental States.

The Privateers Released and to be Treated as Prisoners of War.—On Friday last the Secretary of State directed the release from Fort Lafayette of all the persons taken from on board of vessels violating the blockade, which order has been undoubtedly executed. It is true, as has been stated, that Gen. Wool, under instructions, asked Gen. Huger, whether if Smith, the pirate, were delivered to him at Norfolk, Col. Corcoran would be restored to liberty and sent North. The answer in the negative was on the ground of a difference in rank as to the two persons.

Hon. Alfred Ely, late prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward yesterday, and it has been determined to place the Rebel privateers now in New York and Philadelphia upon a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prisons with a view to their exchange for citizens of the U. S. incarcerated in the South. This important and humane course on the part of the Government may result in the return of Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Coggswell, Woodruff, Wilcox, Vogdes, and the other officers now held as hostages for these privateers. A general exchange of all the prisoners will, it is believed, speedily follow. The interview of Mr. Ely in conjunction with several of his associate members of the House of Representatives was not only interesting, but is described as affecting.

Arrival of a Rebel Deserter.—A deserter from the First North Carolina cavalry came this morning within the picket lines of General Hancock's brigade. He gives his name as N. T Emmet. He ran away, he says, from a scouting detachment sent out from Centreville. He has been long disgusted with the rebel war, and availed himself of the first opportunity to escape. His retirement from the rebel service was attended with some risk, for he was hotly pursued three miles, and only made his escape through the whistling of bullets. He had a magnificent horse, two Colt's revolvers and a sabre. He confirms the statements of previous deserters as to the condition of the rebel troops and entrenchments about Manassas. The term of enlistment of over eighty thousand men, he alleges, expires at the end of this month. Of this number not one-tenth part will re-enlist, and if an attempt at coercion is made he prophecies desperate and bloody resistance.

From Fortress Monroe.—FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.—The troops of the New England Division, [Butler's Expedition] who have been encamped on the beach for two weeks, re-embarked on the Constitution this afternoon. The Constitution will not get off before to-morrow.

The sloop of war Hartford sailed for the Gulf during last night.

A submarine cable is expected here shortly which will be sunk across the bay from this point and form a connection between this point and the Eastern Shore telegraph line, which will place Fortress Monroe in telegraphic communication with Washington and other points North.

Mr. Taylor, like all the prisoners from Richmond, speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of Generals Winder and Huger, and also of some other Southern officers, who protected him from the brutality of others.

Most of the vessels [of Burnside's fleet] had started from the mouth of the inlet towards Roanoke island, which it was said to be their intention to attack first.

The troops which were landed two weeks since from the steamship Constitution, to the number of 2300, will re-embark to-morrow, and start for their destination, which is understood to be Ship Island.

The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Hartford took on board to-day an additional supply of shell and shrapnell, and will sail to-morrow (Saturday) for Key West, to take on two more cannon. She is the flag-ship of Com. Farragut, whose fleet, consisting of 23 gunboats, is said to be destined for operations against Mobile. She is a beautiful vessel, carrying 24 heavy guns, and has a crew of about 350 men.

The French Admiral returned yesterday from his trip to Norfolk, and is said to have visited Richmond. What was the object of his visit is not known. To-morrow it is understood that the Captain of the Pomone will go up to Norfolk with the intention of visiting Charleston. The object is supposed to be to bring away such citizens of France as may desire to leave the Rebel States.

A large force of men are engaged in the works of the Fortress, rifling cannon. I counted 60 large eight-inch guns to-day, finished and ready for transportation.

A vessel is loading at the wharf with heavy guns for the forts in New York harbor. About 100 are now on board of her.

From the Journal of Commerce, 3d inst.

The foreign news received during the past few days cannot but lead to the gravest solicitude for the future. The tone of the French news is even more unpleasant than that from England, while it is evident that a strong pressure will be brought upon both Governments to induce them not only to recognize the Southern Confederacy but to interfere by force to raise the blockade. The general principle is now strongly urged that the American war has been of long duration without practical results, and that the means of warfare adopted, such as the stone blockade, for example, are contrary to the moral sense of the great powers of the world. The urgency of the Abolitionists to declare the freedom of the slaves and thus create the horrors of servile insurrections, is now regarded by their old allies, the English, as an evidence of the tendency of Americans to barbarism, and is used as an argument to induce national interference in our affairs.

We cannot but feel the melancholy fact that America is regarded in Europe as a weakened power, with whom it is possible to deal as with an inferior. No Government has yet taken this view, but public sentiment is strengthening in that direction, and it will require great caution and moderation to prevent such action on the part of England and France as will make it necessary for America to assert her dignity and prove her power.

The London Observer is entitled to no credit, and we are not induced to place any reliance on the "latest intelligence" which comes from that office, where the Southern agents seem to hold council. Despatches are easily made up for a departing steamer, to produce an effect on this country, and the despatch appears to be of that kind. But the entire tone of the European mind is not to be mistaken. It is now a question of great moment for France and England whether an armed intervention will be justifiable, and if justifiable, whether it will pay for the cost.

This will be discussed for some weeks. If at the end of a year from the commencement of the war, we shall remain in the same position, the urgency of the pressure on those powers will increase.

Meantime, we are now approaching the opportunity to exhibit the force which Gen. McClellan has been gathering. That force surpasses anything that European powers have supposed. It is beyond anything that Americans imagine. We speak not without authority when we say that the artillery forces of the Union army to-day surpass immensely, in all that constitutes military strength, anything the world has ever seen before. No such result of military skill, foresight, preparation and drill has been realized in any nation up to the present time. When this is brought into sight by the movements which are to be made, the tone of European criticism will change, and it will be acknowledged that they had no conception of the strength of the American Government.

It is now a question whether we shall display to Europe a sufficient force, to be the best argument against their ideas of interfering with us. If they are convinced that we are a great nation, unimpaired in our vigor, they will remain quiet. Otherwise they may attempt to settle our troubles for us, and no one can foresee the results of such an attempt.

The Herald of the 3d says:

The bark Trinity left Boston yesterday for Fortress Monroe, with 386 Southern prisoners, rank and file, and eleven officers, from Fort Warren, to be exchanged for an equal number of our soldiers in the hands of the rebels.

A remarkable letter from Quebec, Canada, will be found in another column. It seems that our neighbors have discovered that our present troubles afford them a good opportunity to realize an old and cherished wish of theirs—namely to annex Maine, and so obtain a winter outlet to the sea. They were disappointed at the surrender of Mason and Slidell, and are now anxiously looking out for some new cause of quarrel. The knowledge of their intentions will doubtless tend to hasten the fortifications of Portland, Maine. If Portland were properly fortified, our correspondent shows clearly that war between the U. States and Canada would be ruinous to the latter. There are now about 14,000 British troops in the province.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald writes by the last steamer:—

I am in the possession of information which establishes beyond a doubt that this government is bent upon the recognition of the South. It has within the last two weeks repeatedly urged this course upon England, and may succeed in persuading the Palmerston Cabinet to meet its views. The Washington government must arm at once, coast defences must be attended to, and above all, a strong, efficient navy be at once equipped.

The English government continues sending immense munitions and large forces to Canada, and war is by no means as yet averted.

As a sign of the times, I may state that a *brochure,* entitled "The Recognition of the South," will appear to-morrow at Denton's, the publisher of governmental pamphlets, and that this new *brochure* is ostensibly the work of M. Grandguillot, editor of the Pays, but is in reality the work of some government scribe, and is fathered by Grandguillot as a well recognised servant of Persigny's administration. Of course the *brochure* is but a straw to see which way the popular breeze blows.

* * * The danger is that from exasperation, and as a last effort to retain power, the St. James Cabinet may seek to urge a war upon you. Let us hope you will be prepared for all emergencies. Let me urge on you again and again not to place reliance upon any good will that France may be supposed to feel towards you. Her present rulers are your enemies. Beware of France. She will surely act with England against you.

The London Times of the 6th ult. says that "it had been reported that the coupons of the dividend due on the 1st inst. on the State of Virginia five per cent. bonds had been returned by Messrs. Baring with the answer 'No advice to pay.' On Saturday last, however, the requisite remittance had been received, and the payment will be made in the usual way. The State of Virginia has always maintained her credit, and looking at the manner in which the horrors of the civil war are concentrated upon her soil, and the difficulty she experiences in effecting communication with Europe, her present punctuality deserves especial record."

English papers state that numerous letters have been received in that country from respectable Northern sources, praying for foreign intervention, on the score of humanity.

The N. Y. Herald fears that unless the Federals obtain a series of victories within sixty or ninety days, the European powers will recognize the Southern Confederacy, and destroy the blockade, which will entail a double war on the Federals.

The Northern papers urge the Government to call out a quarter of a million of troops in view of the European threatenings.

FROM THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK OF THE 5TH INST.

From the North.—There are 108 prisoners confined in the Old Capital Prison, at Washington, of which number 100 are citizens, five-sixths arrested for no, to them, known cause. Among them are grey-haired men whose forms are bent with the weight of age, but who are, nevertheless, subjected to the privations and inconvenience of a prison, simply to gratify the will of a malicious tyrant.

These prisoners undergo many privations. Sixteen of them are confined in an ordinary sized room and the only liberty allowed them is to walk about the yard a half hour after each meal.

The greatest vigilance is employed to keep them from holding communication with outsiders. They place a guard on the outside with instructions to arrest any one they may suspect of an intention to converse with the prisoners. So fully do the sentinels execute their orders that the arrest any one they find lagging near the prison. Passengers along the street who by mere accident halt near the prison, are surprised to feel the hand of the guard laid upon them and be told that they are prisoners. They are hurried to the guard house.

The finances of the Federal Government are represented as being in a most deplorable condition. They have no credit and there is a great prospect of speedy bankruptcy. Treasury notes are not received in Washington and Baltimore except at a discount of five or seven per cent.

Gold has become very scarce and is demanding four and five cents premium, with the price increasing.

So crippled has the government become that it is now feared that unless relief be afforded the grand army on the Potomac will have to be disbanded for the lack of provisions. They are now unable to furnish them with rations for more than two days at a time.

In order to keep up the courage of the people, various expedients are employed—among them the issuing of extras announcing decisive victories. One of these extras was issued in January announcing in flaming characters that Gen. Stone had cut off the rebels and made them all prisoners, and that he was then on his way to Washington with seven regiments of rebel troops. As the troops never came, it was necessary to announce that they had been led into error and that the truth was that a party of rebels had attacked their forces and forced them to a hasty retreat.

Among the announcements was that Norfolk had been taken. It was recalled the following day, and a statement made that the error grew out of the fact that Gen. Wool had notified the women and children to leave that city. Of course this latter was erroneous.

The Burnside fleet is scarcely now alluded to at all, if so, only to express fears that it has been an outlay to no purpose.

The small pox is raging to a great extent in Washington, and though no cases have, as yet, appeared in the Grand Army, it is probable that it will reach them.

An affair with the French.—The Wilmington Journal of the 6th inst. announces the arrival there of a Mr. De Bebian, a French resident of that place. He was told North that it would be folly for him to try to get to Wilmington. That before he could get as far as Weldon, Burnside would have everything.

Mr. de Bebian was arrested last summer and sent to Fort Lafayette, was released through the French Minister, but was refused permission to return to Wilmington. He obtained a passport to go to Europe. Seward endorsed upon it, "it is understood Mr. de Bebian is not to enter into any of the insurrectionary States." He went to Paris and had an interview with Emperor Napoleon, and showed him Seward's endorsement. The Emperor said that he should be allowed to return to his place of business, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs prepared the necessary papers for the French Minister at Washington. Mr. de B. returned to Washington and applied for a passport to Wilmington, but Seward refused it. The next day the French Minister called on Seward and showed his papers, when Seward granted the passport. Mr de Bebian has applied to the Federal Congress for damages.

News from Norfolk.—NORFOLK, Feb. 5.—*Flag of Truce.*—The Kahukee brought up to the city, yesterday afternoon, the following passengers: Capt. Duke, Lieut. Wise, Lieut. Shaw, Lieut Lamb, of North Carolina.

[These are paroled Hatteras prisoners.]

Six steamers loaded with troops left Old Point yesterday. One of them left about ten o'clock, and the remaining five about eleven o'clock. There are now three French frigates in the Roads, one of which, the

THE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We give another full and graphic account of the recent battle in Kentucky. We are induced to add this to the accounts already given by us, because it is from the pen of one of the gallant Mississippians who so bravely participated in the battle, and because we are, moreover, assured by an officer, who bore a most gallant part in the fight, and in whose veracity the most implicit confidence can be placed, that it is about the only accurate narrative that has yet appeared of the battle.

"It will be remembered that, some two months ago, Brig. Gen. Zollicoffer moved with a portion of his command to Mill Springs, on the southern bank of the Cumberland river, and soon after advanced across to Camp Beech Grove, on the opposite bank, fortifying this camp with earthworks. At Beech Grove he placed five regiments of infantry, ten or twelve pieces of artillery and several hundred cavalry, and at Mill Springs he had two regiments of infantry and several hundred cavalry. About the first of January, Maj. Gen. Crittenden arrived and took the command. The enemy in front occupied Somerset with several regiments, and Columbia with an equal force.

About the second week of January two more regiments arrived from Knoxville, an artillery company with four guns, and Brig Gen. W. H. Carroll.

Somerset is northeast of Beech Grove, and Columbia Northwest. A road connects Somerset and Columbia. From Beech Grove the road runs northeasterly towards Somerset for five miles, when it forks—the lower fork crossing Fishing creek at what is known as the lower crossing, which is distant seven miles from Beech Grove, and twelve miles from Somerset; the upper fork running five miles into the road from Columbia to Somerset, and from that point along with it two miles, to the upper crossing of Fishing creek, which is distant six miles from Somerset. Running from north to south between Somerset and Beech Grove is Fishing creek, with high precipitous banks, and emptying into the Cumberland river above Beech Grove.

On the 17th of January it was ascertained that a large Federal force was moving on the road from Columbia to Somerset, and on the evening of that day was camped at a point where the Beech Grove road runs into the Columbia and Somerset road, distant from Beech Grove ten miles. It was also ascertained on the same day that the Federal forces from Somerset had moved to the lower crossing, and were camped on the Somerset side of Fishing creek. It was also ascertained that other reinforcements were moving from the direction of Columbia, and that the junction of all was intended for an attack on Camp Beech Grove. On the 17th and 18th it rained so much that Fishing creek could not be crossed, and so the Somerset force of several thousand could not join the force from Columbia before the 20th.

From the face of the country in front of Camp Beech Grove there was a very bad range for artillery, and it could not be of very material benefit against an attacking infantry force; and, from the extent of the front line and the number of works to be defended, there was within the camp an insufficient force. At the same time, for several weeks, bare existence in the camp was very precarious, from want of provisions and forage. Regiments frequently subsisted on one-third rations, and this, very frequently of bread alone. Wayne county, which was alone productive in this region of Kentucky, had been exhausted, and the neighboring counties of Tennessee could furnish nothing to the support of the army. The condition of the roads and the poverty of the intervening section rendered it impossible to transport from Knoxville, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. The enemy from Columbia commanded the Cumberland river, and only one boat was enabled to come up with supplies from Nashville. With the channel of communication closed, the position became untenable without attack. Only corn could be obtained for the horses and mules, and this in such small quantities that often cavalry companies were sent out on unshod horses which had eaten nothing for two days. The roads in every direction were extremely bad, and from the landing up either bank to the camp difficult to employ wagons; and, in addition to this, the crossing of the river was bad in the small ferryboats used for that purpose. Description would fail in portraying the difficulties of this position to one who has not seen and suffered.

By extraordinary exertions for several days provisions enough had been gathered to ration the army with bread, meat, coffee and sugar for two days—the 19th and 20th.

On the afternoon of the 18th two cavalry companies, which had been sent out by General Crittenden, returned, reporting the position of the enemy unchanged, and Fishing creek so full it could not be passed on the 19th. In view of this state of things, it seems Gen. Crittenden determined to march out and attack the force at the junction of the roads before the Somerset brigade could unite with it, and, if possible, before it could be joined by the reserve from Columbia. On the afternoon of the 18th Gen. Zollicoffer remarked to the writer that *the enemy ought to be attacked*, and on that evening Gen. Crittenden called a council at his quarters, with Gens Zollicoffer and Carroll and the colonels of regiments and the captains of artillery, and lieutenant-colonels of cavalry battalions, and it was there unanimously agreed to make the attack.

In perfect silence at midnight the march began. In front moved the brigade of Gen. Zollicoffer, consisting of the Fifteenth Mississippi regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Walthall, in advance, and the Tennessee regiments of Colonels Cummings, Battle and Stanton, with four guns, commanded by Capt. Rutledge. Then moved the brigade of Gen. Carroll, consisting of the Tennessee regiments of Colonels Newman, Murray and Powell, with two guns, commanded by Capt. McClung. Then moved the Sixteenth Alabama regiment, Col. Wood, as a reserve, and Branner's and McClellan's battalions of cavalry. In advance of the column moved the independent cavalry companies of Captains Bledsoe and Saunders.

In the gray dawn, about six o'clock, two miles from their camp, the pickets of the enemy fired upon our advanced cavalry and wounded one in the arm.

Then two companies of the Mississippi regiment were deployed on the right and left of the road as skirmishers, and advanced parallel with the road. On the left, in an open field, was a house near the road, and near by and behind this house was a skirt of woods. While the skirmishers were advancing towards this, the enemy in the house and wood were firing at the head of the column where Generals Crittenden and Zollicoffer sat upon their horses, about five hundred yards distant. When the skirmishers approached within one hundred yards of the house, the enemy ceased to fire upon the column, and directed it upon them, but, upon its quick return and several rounds, retreated into the woods. The Mississippi regiment, then in line of battle, was advanced, and the head of the column advanced near to the house. From this house the road runs straight for about half a mile, one-third of this distance up a hill, one-third down, and one-third to the crest of another hill. On the right side of the road up and down the first hill was an open field, then a narrow strip of woods, and again an old uneven field up to the crest. On the left side of the road up the first hill was woods, and down it open field, and up the next to the crest a thick woods. Up the first hill and down it on both sides of the road the enemy was driven back before the impetuous charge of the brigade of General Zollicoffer; and already he was ascending the last hill to the crest, when the heaviest firing told where the battle raged. He sent for reinforcements, and the brigade of Gen. Carroll was ordered up. When in another moment it was announced that he was killed, a sudden gloom pervaded the field and depressed the army. He had fallen on the crest of the hill, the stronghold of the enemy, which he had almost driven them from, and which, once gained, the day was ours. It is said that the enemy in front of him in the woods, after a few moments cessation of firing and some movement, was taken by him to be a regiment of his own command, and that he rode up to give them a command when he was coolly shot down, pierced by several balls.

Immediately on the announcement of his death, Gen. Crittenden in person rode up to the front of the fight and directed the movement of the day with perfect coolness, in the very midst of the fire of the enemy, and where several were killed around him. His friends remonstrated against this recklessness, and entreated him to occupy a less exposed position, but he would not leave the front, and sat on his horse unmoved, except when a regiment would fall back under the heavy fire of superior numbers, when he would in person, under fire, speak to and rally the men.

To gain this hill the fight raged for two hours. Charge after charge was made, regiment after regiment advanced, but we could not drive back the heavy forces of the enemy with our few gallant men. At last, when we could not drive them, and our charges were unsuccessful time and again, and they began to flank us, our little army began to retire, and checking pursuit by several stands they could not break, moved back to our entrenchments at Camp Beech Grove. In the return one gun broke down and was left to the enemy. Upon the field we left about three hundred killed and wounded, and they got perhaps one hundred prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is thought by those in the battle, and is reported to us by those afterwards in their camp, to be about *one thousand!*

Thus, with four thousand men, we bravely attacked twenty thousand, and after a conflict of three hours and-a-half, unable to drive them from their position, retired without a hot pursuit to our camps, which we reached at 1 o'clock, P. M. At 3 o'clock the enemy came and invested the place, and fired from two batteries into our entrenchments.

Then arose the question whether to defend or evacuate the place. Suppose we could have held it against the superior force attacking? In a few days we would have been starved out; and if, with their battery, which commanded the landing, they had injured the boat, escape would have been impossible, and surrender inevitable. Again, by taking Mill Springs in our rear, which could have been done with a small force, retreat at any time would have been cut off; and it would have been vain to think of cutting a way out in front, because, without rations, the army would have been precipitated into a barren country, unable to afford any subsistence whatever. To prevent these straits an immediate crossing of the river during the night was necessary, and as time permitted only to cross the men, baggage, camp equipage, wagons, horses and artillery had to be left—a great sacrifice, but not to be estimated in the balance with saving the army. This bold and masterly movement was accomplished on this night, and the next morning saw our army on the south of the Cumberland, and the enemy in Camp Beech Grove.

The river crossed, it was necessary to move somewhere in search of provisions and forage. If no enemy had appeared, the quitting of this portion of Kentucky had been gravely considered and almost determined upon, and in a few days would have been compelled. It was imposible to move further into Kentucky from the barrenness of the mountains between that point and the Blue Grass; and all the counties on the left and right and the northern counties of East Tennessee were too poor to support the army one day. With a vastly superior force attacking, the movement to the Cumberland river at Gainsboro', a point of supply, was precipitated—and to this Gen. Crittenden is moving with short days' marches.

A letter from Capt. W. M. Clark, of Col. Battle's regiment, gives the names of the killed, wounded and missing in that regiment, amounting to, killed 4 Lieutenants, 27 privates; wounded, 1 Captain, 43 privates; missing 29 privates. In all 104. He says,—

"Some of the wounded are very slightly injured, and all that are with us here are in fine condition, notwithstanding the severe ordeal through which they have had to pass since the fight. Numbers have walked all the way with severe wounds. One in particular in Capt. Anderson's company, with broken forearm and one rib broken by a Minnie ball, and a graze on the leg, walked nearly all the way to this place and never murmured. I don't believe any other set of men in the world could have endured the cold, mud, rain, hunger, fatigue and wounds, so cheerfully as ours have. Arrangements are being made for the safe and easy transportation of the sick and wounded on steamboats to their friends.

"Corporal Patterson, the color guard, was shot down while gallantly carrying the flag in the charge. Trigg Jones was then shot down with it in hand; and then Adjutant Battle seized it and bore it to within ten or fifteen steps of the enemy's line, and there planting it, called the men to its folds. They came, but it was shot from its gallant bearer, when it was seized by Lieut. Frank Lavender and borne off in triumph. It was finally carried by McGrath, of Capt. Dyer's company. The banner has thirteen holes through it."

Camp Diseases—How to Avoid them.—Soldiers in camp suffer from three diseases—diarrhœa, rheumatism, and fever. The commonest cause of diarrhœa is bad water; its cure, complete rest and abstinence from every kind of food except plain boiled rice. All ordinary diseases will yield to this treatment in twenty-four hours or less. Rheumatism is usually brought on, not by getting wet, but by remaining in wet clothes. Hard drinkers are particularly liable to bad attacks. To avoid rheumatism wear flannel and keep the digestion sound. Fevers are generally caught after dark in the open air. A man going out on night duty should never go hungry, and never stand still longer than necessary. Good food and active exercise will generally keep a man well unless the air is uncommonly deleterious. To cure a case of not very severe fever, nothing seems so efficacious as a change of air. It is said that the removal of a patient only a few miles works an immediate improvement in his condition. In scouting along the edge of a swamp at night, there is no danger so long as the party keeps on the windward side of it. These doctrines are laid down in the writings of army surgeons, and of physicians who have given much attention to the subject discussed, and ought, therefore, to be trustworthy.

Hon. Jere Clemens.—The Nashville Gazette, of the 22d, says that Hon. Jere Clemens, of Alabama, passed through the city several days ago, as a private in one the companies of an Alabama regiment.

The Attitude of France.—The London correspondent of the New York Times, under date of January 4, says:

It is worth while to remember the fact that already, several months ago, the government of France urged England to recognize the South, and that then England returned a flat refusal to the proposition. Rumors to this effect have all along been very general here, but now the fact is stated in the public journals, and is undoubted. France is hostile to our blockade, and she will support England in any measure that leads to its infraction. Circumstances may change the tendencies of the Emperor, but it is plain they have not done so yet. It is, therefore, of inestimable importance to encourage the peace party in England to the greatest possible extent, for they alone stand between us and the two greatest powers in the world. If any blunder or any misfortune should again prostrate the American party here, the blockade, our best weapon, is not worth a Confederate shinplaster.

Every day that the blockade now lasts, is a gain beyond count. The war which is now going on, is considered among far-sighted men here as involving much wider consequences than the mere unity or division of the North American continent. The news that the blockade is broken by France and England, will arrest the hands that are soon to plant new cotton-seed in India and Africa, and in South America, where cotton never grew before; it will ruin the merchants whose enterprise is now forcing the cultivation of the staple in almost every tropical country of the globe; it will restore to the insurgent States their full source of wealth, and perhaps their full tide of prosperity. But the assurance that the blockade was sure to last, would compel the South to desert its own genius; to cut its own sinews; and if it were once certain that corn and potatoes had usurped the place of cotton in the South for one year only, there would be such an impetus given to the growth of the article elsewhere that the throne of the king would never be heard of again.

These are opinions which I hear expressed every day among business men, and it is now evident that the critical moment is here when the blockade must be broken or the South ruined, the efforts of the Southerners are becoming actually frantic to cause their chain to be broken. It is England alone which stands in their way. Nor is it indeed England or the English people so much as it is the English government, which until now has held the balance so evenly that the South could hope for freedom as little as the North could hope for conquest. Of the government, a part, no doubt, are ready to co-operate with France. It is the other part, therefore, the anti-slavery, radical part, whose hands America ought to strengthen, at any cost, if the South is still to be held down.

Alliance between the United States and Russia.—An alliance between the United States and Russia is now discussed at the North as one of the objects contemplated by the mission of Cameron to the Court of St. Petersburg. The Cincinnati Enquirer gravely discusses the proposed alliance and the advantage to be derived from it. The substance is embodied in the following paragraphs which the Enquirer quotes:

"Russia and the United States, *allied* in a war against the Western Powers of Europe, would cope successfully with all the military power that could be brought against them, for the simple reason that they command the *food* of the world. They are the keepers of the keys of the granaries of the world.

"What would become of France, cut off from her usual supplies of food derived from that source, which are controlled by Russia and the United States?

"The Western Powers of Europe are safe enough so long as they can draw their supplies of food from *either* of these two sources; but where will they be *if cut off from both?* The case is a clear one: The Anglo-French alliances against Russia and the United States could not hold together through one campaign. France would be torn from it by revolution; and even England herself would have more than her hands full to hold *starving* Ireland fast to her moorings."

The Enquirer concludes its comments by saying: "It would be a strange sight to see the great republic of the West and the great despotism of the East in friendly co-operation; but politics make strange bed-fellows." The Czar may not be averse to thwarting France and England, but Russia, though barbarous and despotic, is proud and brave, and may spurn the advances of the humiliated and degraded Yankees.

An Incident in Baltimore.—The more we hear of the outrages of the Yankees in Baltimore, the more assurance we have that the people of that down-trodden city would hail with joy the day of their deliverance. A gentleman who left there very recently furnishes a narration of incidents of every day occurrence, one of which is sufficient to illustrate this position. A lady, whose brother was known to have participated in a gallant exploit at an early period of the war, had become an object of especial venom among the Yankees, and was consequently narrowly watched. Not long since, while she was passing through the streets, a Federal soldier seized her, and throwing her violently to the pavement, tore open the bosom of her dress and took from thence a Secession flag. The outrage was observed by an Irishman who had prudence enough to say nothing at the moment, but followed and watched the scoundrel as he bore off his trophy; and on the first convenient opportunity stepped up and accosted him with, "Be jabers! ye knocked down an innocent female in the strates, ye dirty blackguard! Take that, and that, and that!" accompanying his vehement expressions with blows of his ponderous fist, nor did he leave the hapless Yankee until he had disguised him to such an extent that his best friends would not have recognized him. Of course the Irishman made himself scarce immediately afterwards, acting upon the rule that self-preservation is the first law of nature.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

Cheating the Negroes.—SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 30.—Yesterday a gentleman, direct from the neighborhood of Port Royal, gave me the following amusing fact: Several negroes from Port Royal came into our lines, and when asked how the Yankees had treated them, replied, "They dosen't do good by dem dat are sick, but dey are monstus good to we who can work for dem. Dey gin me five dollars a day." Saying this, he held up a bag of "silver,"(?) which he said he had received for his labor. Upon examination it was found that all his silver was *pewter* dollars! The infamous rascals had been paying off the negroes in pewter, in order to make them think they were receiving large wages.—*Savannah Letter.*

A Yankee Governor.—The Northern papers tell of the sudden flight of Gov. Geo. W. Dawson from Utah, "on account of a gross insult offered to a lady in that city." Rather a strange piece of news—the general impression being that a Mormon lady was inaccessible to insult.

Rains in the West.—Western papers mention heavy rains and freshets in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The Federalists will be greatly damaged by them. The enemy may have to evacuate Cairo, to avoid being washed away.

Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

FROM COL. VANCE'S REGIMENT.—We published on Thursday two paragraphs from the following letter. The remainder is as follows:—

CAMP ——, NEAR FORT LANE, Feb. 3, 1862.

There are very few such regiments as ours in the service, and we are willing and ready to show our patriotism and our allegiance to both State and Confederacy whenever the enemy give us the opportunity. Our field officers are deservedly popular and have the confidence of their men.

As the time draws nigh for the expiration of our term of service, the all-important subject of conversation is, when we shall be disbanded—whether our period of twelve months dates from the time the company officers were commissioned or from the time the different companies took the oath. During their leisure moments the soldiers gather in knots and discuss the question in all its bearings. It seems to me very plain that our term of twelve months expires with the date of the Captains' commissions. On the original muster roll of each company it is stated that we are "enrolled for active service" on the same day the Captain received his commission. That we did not *do* active service for a few days thereafter was because we were ordered to remain where we were and drill regularly until we received further orders. If disbanded twelve months from date of enrollment, and the war should continue, a large majority would re-enlist; otherwise I think they would not. Those who have not yet volunteered, however, should proceed at once to the formation of companies, as it is their duty to do, without reference to the course we may or may not pursue. They owe to their State as much as we, and ought to be willing to make a fair return, as they no doubt are. When assured that their services will actually be needed by the time they can become well drilled, I suppose the "2d relief" will cheerfully step forward.

The regiment is in good health and in fine condition for fighting. The change from good houses to worn-out tents has produced a few cases of fever, but the sick list is comparatively small. We haven't a man in our company too sick to remain in camp.

Yours &c. CHATHAM.

CLOTHING THE VOLUNTEERS.—We are happy to learn by the following letter from Capt. Barringer, of Col. Ransom's Cavalry regiment, that the deficiency of over-coats, to which we referred recently, has been supplied:

CONCORD, Feb'y 5, 1862.

Gentlemen:—In your issue of the 8d inst., in speaking of the sufferings of the army, you say that many of Col. Ransom's Regiment "are yet without over-coats." This is a mistake. I am just from the regiment, and am happy to state that the men are now well supplied with over-coats, and, I believe, every other article of clothing necessary to comfort. It is true that some of the Companies have only recently been supplied with their over-coats.

I know of no service so full of life and adventure as that of cavalry duty on the Potomac. The men, I think, are generally much pleased with it.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

RUFUS BARRINGER,
Capt. Co. F, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

More contributions to "the Deep River Society," for the benefit of the Maryland Soldiers

Articles collected by Mrs Jno A McDonald: Mrs Delily Burns, 2 prs flannel drawers; Miss Martha Watson, 1 pr socks; 1 comfort, 2 prs socks, bundle of Tracts and 2 rolls linen, from a Lady; Mr Stephen Dicken $1; Mr Hezekiah Pattisell, 50c; Miss E Newman, 1 pr socks; Mr Matthew Kelly, 50c.

Collected by Mrs J C Hooker and Miss P C Harris: Mrs Wm Gilmore, 4 yds domestic; Miss M Johnson, 6 prs socks; Mrs M R Haughton $1; Mrs Jordan Tysor, 2 blankets; Mrs M McIntyre, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mr Jordan Tysor, 50 lbs tobacco.

Collected by Mrs G C Newby: Miss H M Jones, 2 prs socks; Miss M A Jones, 1 pr socks; Mrs S Henly, 3 prs drawers, 1 pr pillow-cases, 1 towel, 1 pr socks; Mrs R A Stuart, lot of soap and bone-set; Miss M C Newby, 1 pr socks.

Collected by Miss A Stedman and Miss Godena Watson: Mrs Wm Tomlinson, 1 blanket, 2 pairs socks; Mrs Jefferson Burns, 1 pr socks; Mr J. Beal, 25c; Mrs A Poe, 1 towel; Mr J M Robertson, 25c; Mrs J A McDonald, 1 blanket, 2 pairs socks; Mr F Hatch, 50c; Mrs Hatch, 1 pr socks.

Collected by Miss Mary Farrar: Mr S McIntosh, 2 prs socks; Mr A Rowe, $1; Mr J Johnson, $1; Mr John Murchison, lot pepper; Mr M Wicker, ½ lb wool; Mrs B Wicker, lot pepper and sage; Mrs N Riddle, lot of sage and balm; Mrs W Gilmore, lot of sage and catnip; Mrs A Clark, lot of pepper; Mrs W Campbell, 2 lbs of sorrel; Mrs Wm Farrar, 18½ yds home-made flannel, 4 prs socks, lot pepper and bone-set, and 5 lbs dried peaches; Miss M E Farrar, 4 prs socks, 3 prs gloves, 3 comforts; Miss Riddle, 1 pr socks; Mary Walden, 3 prs socks.

Collected by Miss Isabella Palmer: Mrs Gross, 1 quilt, 1 towel; Mrs Charity Andrews, 1 pr jeans pants; Miss S Andrews, 2 prs socks; Mrs N Tally, 2 prs socks; Mrs A W Palmer, 6 pairs socks, 1 quilt; Mrs A P Labarbe, 1 bottle wine, 1 lb ginger, 1 lb vermicelli; Mrs J J Palmer, 1 pr blankets; Miss R G Staley, 1 sheet; Mrs Cable, 1 pair socks; Mrs Martha Boroughs, 1 blanket, 1 quilt, 4 prs socks, 4 pairs drawers, 2 prs jeans pants, 4 shirts; Miss Isabella Palmer, 3 neck comforts; Bettie, (servant Mrs D F Holmes,) 1 pr socks.

Collected by Miss M M Buie: Mrs M L Buie, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs M Watson, 1 pr socks; Mrs F Wicker, 1 pillow; Mrs Jas Gilmore, wool-rolls; Mr J Farley, $1; Mr J W Lee, $1; Mr W J Buie, $1; Mr M D Wicker, 50 cts.; Mr J D Wicker, 50 cts.; Mr George Ryerly 2 prs cotton socks.

FANNIE FRASIER, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lines on the death of R. D. Palmer, who enlisted in the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

By an Old School Mate.

He went to meet his country's cause,
Without hesitation or a pause;
Though he is home, still gone is he;
In heaven welcome may he be.
Though many tears o'er him were shed,
We have a thought, by which we're led
To trust, to hope, through Christ it be,
Welcome in Heaven now is he.
God can give, or cease the pain,
May our loss ever be his gain;
No man can tell the future state,
Enough to know, our loss is great.

Gulf, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1862.

The Revenue Law.—We call the attention (says the Raleigh Standard) of Clerks, Sheriffs, and others charged with the collection of the revenue, to the fact that the Convention has repealed that section of the revenue law, exempting a certain amount of property from taxation. The following is the section repealed:

"Every individual whose estate shall be assessed at five hundred dollars, or a less sum, shall pay no tax thereon; and five hundred dollars of the assessed value of the estate of each tax-payer shall be exempt from taxation."

Confederate War Tax.—We have been furnished with the following abstract of taxables in the Burke district under the act of the Confederate Congress, authorizing the issue of treasury notes and providing a war tax for the redemption thereof:

Valuation of real estate,		$1,294,893
"	Slaves,	1,151,840
"	Merchandise,	29,813
"	Cattle, horses, and mules for sale,	13,230
"	Pleasure carriages,	15,310
"	Pianos,	5,200
"	Gold watches,	5,155
"	Gold and silver plate,	2,790
Money at interest,		652,855
Cash on hand,		35,187
Total amount of taxables,		$3,205,773

The taxes on which amount to $16,528 86—quite an item in addition to the State and County taxes for which they are already liable, but which the tax payers of the district are disposed to meet cheerfully.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We hear of some curious Union displays in Baltimore. On the occasion of the consecration of a church in that city, "Union" tickets were printed for the election of church officers, with appropriate mottoes, and the type displayed in the "national" colours of red, white and blue.

Richmond Examiner.

One of the best explanations we have yet heard of the letters C. S. A. is, Can't Stand Abe.

And the best explanation of U. S. A., United Stealing Association; or, Under Stealing Abe.

NORTHERN NEWS.

New York and Philadelphia papers of the 5th inst. have been received at Norfolk. The news is of little interest: we condense from the Day Book.

The Herald sums up the situation. With the exception of some skirmishing there is nothing to report from the Army of the Potomac.

The documents brought under the flag of truce to Gen. McDowell's division turn out to be an intimation from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln that if the rebel bridge burners in Missouri are hung, according to the orders of Gen. Halleck, Colonels Corcoran, Lee and others, now held as hostages for the privateersmen in our hands, will be hung in retaliation. A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday to discuss this extraordinary communication, but the result is not divulged.

The condition of the "contrabands," who are now enjoying refuge at Fortress Monroe, is occupying the serious attention of Gen. Wool. Over 3,000 of these are now receiving support and are being employed in the several camps, and their number is increasing every day. The difficulty of taking care of them is very great; the General has issued an order instituting a commission, to investigate the condition of the contrabands.

We publish highly interesting letters from our correspondents at Somerset, Mill Springs and Monticello, Kentucky. Our Somerset correspondent says the movements of the Union troops at that place and Mill Spring are in unison, but thinks the idea of invading East Tennessee to aid her loyal sons is not practicable at present, owing to the difficulty in procuring commissariat and quartermaster stores to subsist troops and horses. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Union troops are bound Southward. General Schoepff's brigade has been moved five miles to the Southward of Somerset, to the Cumberland river. Gen. Thomas has his headquarters at Somerset.

On the 27th ult., a rebel flag of truce came to Mill Spring. The chief of the party, Captain Ewing, of the late Gen. Zollicoffer's staff, was the bearer of two letters from Gen Crittenden, in which he requested the remains of Gen. Zollicoffer. Zollicoffer's remains had already been sent to his relatives.

Capt. Ewing made an interesting statement relative to the battle of Mill Spring, and the circumstances of the death of Zollicoffer. He thinks Gen. Crittenden a "poltroon and a coward." The other rebel officer, who accompanied the flag of truce, stated that Generals Crittenden and Carroll are "two whiskey bloats."

The Old Point correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writes:

The barque John Trucks is in our harbor once more. She formed a part of the Burnside expedition, and had on board the 51st Regiment, N. Y. S. V. After beating about in the recent storm far out at sea, her officers lost their reckoning, and drifted away down into the Gulf, where the American flag was raised to the masthead of the John Trucks, Union down, as a signal of distress. On Tuesday last the signal was observed by Capt. Cole of the U. S. transport steamer Ericsson, who spoke the unfortunate vessel, took her in tow, and brought her here.

It is a great pity that our Government does not hurry up the expedition for York river, as an advance up there would meet with but little resistance, and a short distance beyond Yorktown the railroad to Richmond could be seized, positively placing Gen. Wool's army in the rear of the Rebel army of the Potomac, within two days march to the Rebel capital, Richmond. An expedition up the right bank of the James river from Newport News would be practicable. The latter river could be easily crossed at Hog Island, and the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad seized; and Norfolk, cut off from communication with Richmond, would be at the mercy of Burnside entirely.

The Butler Expedition—Nobody knows anything about Gen. Butler—he is non est just now. Meanwhile his troops are lying here in the sand.

The French Tobacco in the South.—The Herald says:

It is suggested in the tobacco trade, by the way, that the government of France should be permitted to receive the large quantity of tobacco owned by it in the rebel States. We presume that a request to be allowed to do so would be attentively considered by the government, and, if other foreign nations made no objection, would probably be granted, upon proper proof of French ownership of the property being produced. The interests of the United States would not suffer by a delivery of the tobacco, and its want is causing considerable inconvenience in France.

Senator Bright.—Thirty-one pledged their votes to-day to vote to expel him. This is three more than enough, twenty-eight being sufficient, giving him Wilson. To-morrow Senators Doolittle and Dixon will speak in favor of expelling him, and Mr. Bright will himself make a short defence, when Senator Sumner will close and insist upon taking a vote before adjourning.

The Privateersmen have been released from the City jail, and sent to Fort Lafayette. They number 38. Since their capture, one has been released, one is dead, and one in the hospital.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner has reported a bill authorizing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to Liberia and Hayti.

An investigating committee of the Federal Congress is busily engaged in overhauling the Government contracts and contractors. Bennett says the most gigantic and amazing swindling operations have been developed. Thurlow Weed figures conspicuously in the testimony thus far elicited.

Thirty-five thousand Federal troops are at Cairo. Active preparations are going on to put in speedy operation the great Mississippi expedition.

The prevailing and exclusive theme of conversation in Philadelphia, is the great naval expedition for the Southern coast, to be fitted out there.

A bill authorising the construction of twenty iron-plated war frigates has been passed by the House of Representatives. The Herald thinks this is not enough, and calls loudly for the building of fifty war vessels of this class.

Twelve Federal steamers, loaded with troops, left Cairo on the third instant, to join some larger force at another point not mentioned.

Vallandigham has made a speech on the Treasury note bill, now under consideration in the Federal Congress. He drew a terrible picture of the results to be expected from this financial scheme.

Secretary Chase is urgent in his request for immediate action of Congress upon financial matters. He represents the Treasury to be nearly empty. He has been obliged to draw the last instalment, to meet the November loan demands. He expresses fears that the banks generally will refuse to receive Treasury notes. The times are very squally.

New York Money Market.—A letter from New York of the 4th, mentions a report that some of the banks would on the next time refuse to take treasury notes. Exchange on England was selling at 113 to 114½. Gold 3½ to 3¾ premium. Stocks dull.

An exchange comes to us with a notice that "Truth" is crowded out of this issue. This is almost as bad as the up-country editor, who said: "For the evil effects of intoxicating drink, see our inside."

WAR NEWS.

The Burnside Fleet Moving.—RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—Information has been received at the War Department, from Hyde county, N. C., announcing that from fifty to a hundred of the enemy's vessels have left Hatteras and sailed towards Roanoke Island. This movement may be in pursuance of the Federal programme, which, we have been led to believe, is to precipitate an attack at some important point on the coast; and as Roanoke Island commands a rear approach to Norfolk, it is at least within the range of possibility that we may have stirring news from that direction at an early day. Roanoke Island also commands the valley of Roanoke river, probably the richest of all the valley country in North Carolina, and is, beyond doubt, the most important strategic point on that coast. The possession of the island would give him easy access to several rich counties by navigable streams, and would place at his disposal the towns of Elizabeth City, Edenton, Hertford, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor, and Murfreesboro'. The island is about forty miles north of Hatteras; is about eight miles long, and from two to three miles wide. Being entirely accessible by water, and offering such vast temptations, it appears quite probable that it is to this point that the efforts of the Burnside fleet will be directed.—*Dispatch.*

NORFOLK, Feb'y 7.—We have just received from Fortress Monroe some interesting news from Roanoke Island, which we hasten to give our readers. It appears that a Federal Colonel, who is in communication with either the underground railroad or His Satanic Majesty, has received a despatch informing him that an attack had been made upon Roanoke Island, which resulted in the complete success of the Federalists. He says that the battle was a most terrific one, and that their side sustained a loss of over six hundred.

Day Book.

A lady just from the fort says that a Federal steamer arrived there to-day from Hatteras, and reported that the Federals had captured two batteries on Roanoke Island, with an acknowledged loss of 600 men. The report is not believed here, (Norfolk.)—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

Saturday's Standard says—

"We learn that Gov. Clark has received a dispatch stating that on Tuesday last 90 vessels of the fleet passed Hyde county, bound northward. The supposition is that the fleet attacked Roanoke Island on Wednesday. This news comes from Maj. Hall in Hyde, and may be relied on. It is further reported that Gen. Huger is on the Island with 6000 troops, and will defend it to the last extremity."

A Sharp Skirmish in Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, Feb. 5.—On Sunday last Lieut. Col. White's battalion of Tennessee cavalry encountered a detachment of Lincoln infantry, variously estimated from 100 to 300, in Morgan county, Tenn., on the side of a mountain. Col. White charged upon the enemy and dispersed them. Capt. Duncan, of the Unionists' forces, rallied his men twice, but with only partial success. Capt. Duncan was shot through the head and killed by J. Roberts, a lad only 15 years old, whose brother was recently killed by some Kentucky Unionists. The Lincoln infantry were completely routed and fled in confusion. Seven dead Yankees were left on the field and one prisoner taken.

An Attack upon Fort Henry.—MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—A gentleman direct from Fort Donelson reports that four gun-boats attacked Fort Henry on Tuesday, and that three Confederates were killed. One of the gun boats was damaged and so crippled that she had to be hauled off.

On yesterday a dispatch was sent from Fort Henry, which stated that eight gun-boats were coming up the river. The pickets stationed sixteen miles below Fort Henry reported that 20,000 Federals were landing. The Tennessee river was rapidly rising. Reinforcements have been ordered to the Tennessee river from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6, P. M.—A dispatch received from Danville at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, states that firing on Fort Henry commenced to-day at noon. One hundred and fifty guns were fired, but the result was unknown. The firing had ceased.

The Tennessee Forts.—Fort Henry is on the Tennessee river, where it forms the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky. It is ninety miles above Paducah, and twenty miles below the Long Bridge across the Tennessee, of the Memphis and Ohio railroad. It is an open fort (not casemated) but has, we understand, several very heavy guns in battery. Fort Donelson is on the Cumberland river, and thirteen miles distant from Fort Henry.—*Petersburg Express.*

Gen. Price in Town—Things in Missouri.—General Sterling Price of Missouri, arrived in this city on Monday.

The army at Springfield is now much larger than it ever was, and in better condition. The Southern cause in the State enlists the sympathies of every class of citizens, except a very trifling minority. Many even of those in arms opposed to us, under the auspices of the Lincoln State Government, are friendly towards the Southern cause, and would join us immediately, if practicable. As it is, desertions are of daily occurrence. Very recently over five thousand of the "State Guard," or Union State troops, joined Gen. Price, and have since proved themselves a valuable acquisition to his forces.

Here, as elsewhere in the South, arms are sadly needed. It is said that if the men could be furnished with weapons, hosts of Missouri troops would flock to our standard and drive the Yankees from the State like chaff before the whirlwind.

Springfield is now threatened from three points by immense odds of the enemy, and we may expect before long to hear of a splendid affair in this quarter.—*Rich. Dispatch, 5th.*

We understand that the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged. General Price will doubtless be commissioned a Major General, and the Missouri troops received into the Confederate service as twelve months' volunteers. A large number of these troops have already entered the service.—*Ib., 6th.*

Our Seacoas. Defences.—It is to be hoped that the Burnside expedition will have at least the effect of making us look well to our defences in that quarter. Roanoke Island ought to be made impregnable. All our batteries there and elsewhere should be provided with bomb-proof coverings. Channels should be obstructed, and no means left unemployed to foil the purposes of the enemy.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Saltpetre to be Impressed.—The Secretary of War has issued an order to impress all saltpetre not in the hands of the manufacturers, government agents or contractors, paying 40 cents per pound therefor. This is done in consequence of the extortion practiced on the goverment.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

FACTS AND FANCIES.—We have had the usual number of fancy reports during the last few days; among which was one that the yankees had captured Roanoke Island, losing 600 men in the effort. This is untrue. Of the ability of our troops to defend the island, very little is known, except by the officials and those on the spot. We hope for the best, especially as, if defeated, our troops probably have no means of retreat; wherefore we suppose the place has been made very strong. The sinking of a dozen or two of the yankee steamers would be a glorious achievement. And we are prepared to hear of such a result.

Of facts, we have to record the evacuation of Fort Henry, a mud fortification on the Tennessee river, a point of not much importance.

The statement in the following letter, about a furious fight, may be founded on Com. Lynch's attack, mentioned elsewhere, which probably effected nothing.

Raleigh, Feb. 8, 1862.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—The business of the Convention this week has been important. The Danville Connection is a fixed fact; and under the recommendation of President Davis, Congress has appropriated one million of dollars for its completion. 1000 hands will be put to work immediately. The iron is ready, having been taken from the Baltimore and Ohio road.

The same number of hands are ready to put upon the Cheraw and Coalfields road if the restriction can be removed and allow the stockholders to build the road on the best and most profitable route It is not true that the South Carolinians intend stopping the road at the Wilmington road. It is intended to run on the west side of the Pee Dee, crossing near the mouth of Little river. This will afford us a good navigation on the river, and will run through the upper end of Richmond and some 25 miles through Montgomery, now destitute of facilities.

The news from the seat of war is important. A messenger direct from Roanoke Island states that a battle was raging with great fury, and it was generally believed that we could withstand the attack, as none of their large sail could get in the Sound. Intense interest is felt as to the result. If the fleet should succeed, there will be great destruction of property, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Yankees. I heard one man say that he had 1500 barrels of corn that he would fire as soon as a landing was effected by them.

The 38th Reg't will leave on Monday for Washington.

Yours, S. H. C.

P. S. The following letter, received from Richmond this morning, has been handed to us just as we are going to press. It is glorious news, and we hope it is true.

"RICHMOND, Feb'y 8, 1862.—The official news is that the fighting is going on bravely at Roanoke Island, that the Confederates have set one of their [the Yankee] vessels on fire and are whipping them. There are 50 Yankee vessels to contend with."

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—The Washington Dispatch says that Beaufort County has 840 men in the volunteer service, instead of 667 as reported by Gen. Martin. The white population of Beaufort is 8,172; so the county sends more than one-tenth of its people to the field.

The Milton Chronicle says it is certainly a mistake to put down Caswell at only 405 volunters in the service. She has five companies, and the Chronicle thinks that she has sent at least 200 more than she gets credit for, including a number who entered in other counties, and excluding a number who joined Virginia companies.

By the way, there is a good deal of comparing of one county with another going on in the press, which is not very profitable and is generally very unfairly done. With opinions which it is not necessary to state as to the relative conduct since the war began of leaders or would-be-leaders of the old parties, we have never had a doubt that among *the people* of North Carolina, men of one party are as patriotic and as ready to serve in the ranks as those of the other. *The people* are very much the same, call them by whatever party name you please. But there are some of those who stay at home, who serve neither in the ranks nor in the higher places of the army, who are very anxious to show that in some obnoxious county too many persons have followed *their* practice, and not their precept, by also staying at home; so they compare it with some favorite county which has a large force in the field, and at once arrive at the logical conclusion that one county is inclined to Lincoln and that the other is enthusiastic for the South. They forget, perhaps purposely, that such comparisons are only just where the counties compared are on an equal footing. It is not just to compare a county in the large slave-holding portion of the State with a county in the section where the slaves are few. It has been the boast of the South that though the white population of the North doubled ours, it was only nominally so, for that *we* could send all our effective force to the war, leaving the labor of the field to the slaves. So is it between the large and the small slaveholding counties of the South. *We* can send to the field many more than they can or ought in justice to themselves or the rest of the State which they help to feed and clothe.

So if people *will* compare, let them take counties in like situations—Currituck and Camden, for instance, which lie side by side. Currituck has 4671 whites, 2524 slaves, and 162 volunteers. Camden has 2940 whites, 2127 slaves, and 219 volunteers. Currituck has 1711 more whites and 397 more slaves than Camden; but her volunteers are very considerably fewer than those of Camden. We might extend the comparison to Beaufort and Wayne, and other counties, but the above are sufficient. We don't mention the old party relations of the counties, for we have no desire to see any partisan quarrel about this or any other matter in these times: we refer to the subject merely to suggest to the zealous the proper field for their operations.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.—A letter to the Richmond Dispatch, from Georgia, says that the average price of cotton there for twenty years has been eight cents, and it is bringing that very readily now. It is bringing 9½ cents here, and a good deal has been brought from a distance, even from South Carolina, (where there is but little market for it during the blockade,) tempted by the high prices paid by the factories, and by several capitalists who are investing idle money in it. Should the blockade be removed within any short time, this speculation is likely to prove a very profitable one. Very many planters are, however, holding all that they are not obliged to sell, desiring to profit by the same chances of open ports. The Georgia writer fears that "the present buoyant prices and the prospect for the removing of the blockade will lead to the seeding of a large crop." We are not of those who would discourage the planting of a fair crop of cotton; but yet we think that every consideration of patriotism and profit should induce the planting of the very fullest crops of grain. Let us take care at least that, with the blessing of Providence, our people and soldiers may have an abundance to eat.

The same writer says the nicest pork was selling in Savannah at 9 cents a pound, though Savannah is blockaded and has a large Confederate army to feed. This does not look as if the yankees were going to starve us out, as they have threatened.

CONSISTENCY.—A fortnight ago the Wilmington Journal cried aloud to the Convention to legislate on the distillation of whiskey, so as to prevent a scarcity and high price of corn. Now it says emphatically, "The Convention has no *right* to legislate."

The Convention is in a fix. If it don't stop the distilling business, the Journal will have to pay more than 85 cents for corn, and then look out! If it does stop the distilling, it will do what it has "no right" to do, and raise the price of whiskey; and then again look out!

It can and it can't,
It will and it won't,
'T will be d——d if it does,
And 't will be d——d if it don't.

A PLEASANT FIX.—The N. Y. Herald's money article says,—

"Mr. Chase requires a million and a half a day to carry on the war, and owes now, to contractors, a sum variously estimated at from eighty to one hundred millions of dollars. He cannot borrow. The banks, without whose interposition no loan could be negotiated, have already invested their whole capital in government securities. To go abroad for money would be both idle and repugnant to the pride of the nation. He cannot raise money by taxation in time to relieve his wants. It is plain, therefore, that he must either follow the example of other nations, and issue his paper to his creditors, providing as best he can for its faithful payment, or he must notify Mr. Lincoln that peace must be made. Not a few of the noisiest declaimers against issues of government paper are probably less stupid than they seem, and are secretly working in the interest of the rebels.

"There are a number of persons who are embarrassing the government in the most annoying manner, by clamoring about the evils of a paper currency, and insisting that Mr. Chase shall pay coin, which he hasn't got and can't get. Less mischievous people than these are in the right place—in Fort Warren. The question is, which is the greater evil—to issue paper and make it a legal tender, or to stop the war and acknowledge the Southern Confederacy? One or the other must be done, and at once. Borrowing impossible; taxation too slow; the issue of exchequer bills, to be slaughtered in Wall street, too prodigal; there remains but one resource—the issue of treasury notes, made a legal tender—unless we are prepared to lay down our arms and admit the dissolution of the Union. The dilemma is unfortunate, undoubtedly; but in our present circumstances it is unavoidable."

The N. Y. World is terribly alarmed at the prospect. It says that wretchedness and bankruptcy are in store for the North if Lincoln's treasury note system is adopted; that it will add enormously to the cost of the war, by raising the prices of every thing; that it will reduce incomes, salaries and the pay of soldiers; that it will drive gold to Europe, that it will pluck up the Northern banking system by the roots, confuse trade and commerce, and finally put an end to the war and the Union within a short time, by prematurely exhausting the North and then leave it with a debt it cannot pay.

The Herald's Washington correspondent tells of discontent in the army, of powerful intrigues against Gen. McClellan, who is openly charged with having "shammed" his late illness, to excuse his delay in marching "on to Richmond." Senator Wade told the President, lately, that "he was within a mile of hell." The radical and conservative parties are nearly equally divided in Congress. In the House the conservatives have about 5 majority, and in the Senate the radicals have 6 majority. Col. Richardson, of Illinois, warned the House of Representatives, recently, of the danger of causelessly multiplying issues with the army, and terrible examples in past history are quoted, at every street corner, *of what angry soldiers have done when goaded beyond endurance by representative theorists.*

"STONE-WALL" JACKSON.—The origin of the sobriquet of this distinguished General is thus stated by the Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Delta:

"Gen. Jackson, who commands the Army of the Valley, is a Virginian, and is familiarly known as Stonewall Jackson, and the brigade he commanded in the Army of the Potomac as the Stone-wall Brigade. The name originated in an incident related of the battle of Manassas. When Gen. Bee, who gloriously fell in that battle, was endeavoring to rally his men, he pointed to some Virginia regiments which were bravely maintaining their ground against overwhelming odds, and exclaimed, "Look at Jackson's Brigade; it stands immovable as a wall of stone."

A universal feeling of regret has been produced by the resignation of Gen. Jackson; but the Richmond Dispatch of the 6th says that the resignation has not been, and there is every reason to believe will not be accepted. Of course, if so, the government means to remove the cause of complaint which induced the resignation.

It seems to us that there is something wrong about the War Department at Richmond. Gen. Walker of Georgia, a valuable and favorite officer, was driven from the service by having two junior officers in succession put over him. He was able to make so plain a case of it that his State gladly took him into its own service as General. Next Gen. Bonham of South Carolina is driven out, and then Gen. Jackson, both for similar causes. We say nothing of Gen. Pillow's resignation, for there is a difference of opinion about his qualifications; but we believe there is none as to the eminent fitness of the three others.

Let us remark however, that we don't think this the proper time for officers to be very squeamish about rank and precedence. Their country needs them all, and if they cannot have as high rank as they think they deserve, let them make sacrifices of their pride, and serve in some lower sphere. If they cannot afford to serve as subordinate Generals, let them fall into the ranks as "high privates," as many men fully their equals have done in this contest.

DOGS AND SHEEP.—The Richmond Whig has received an earnest letter from an old farmer, entreating that the Legislature of that State impose a tax on dogs, which he says prevent him and his neighbors from raising sheep. It is supposed that there are half a million of dogs in that State, and a tax of a dollar would therefore produce half a million of revenue, or, what is more likely, produce a quarter of a million and reduce the number of dogs one-half.

Similar propositions to tax dogs have often been made in this State, where there are probably 300,000 of them, and where their interference with the raising of sheep is generally complained of. We have no objection to the tax; but why don't the farmers try the experiment of letting their sheep run with their cattle, which is said to be a sure protection against dogs?

The Whig pleads for the hounds. It says they rarely kill sheep, and it would be a pity to interfere with the manly and noble sport of fox-hunting. Besides, it says that in some districts red foxes, unless hunted, would soon become so numerous and destructive that sheep-raising would be impossible.

The Winston Sentinel thinks we harbor "ill will, if not malice" towards its Editor. Nor only so: it "comprehends the motive." Well, it "comprehends" more than we do. For except his name and profession, we know no more of him than of the man in the moon. The Sentinel, then, is altogether mistaken. It is so bedeviled at home in consequence of its endorsement of the "Traveler's" libels on its neighbors, that it does not "comprehend" our rebuke. We don't care a pin whether the Editor volunteers or aids the volunteers. It is none of our business. We only remind him that as he was one of the South's peculiar friends before the war, and yet stays at home now that there is an opportunity to show the value of his friendship, it is in extreme bad taste to impute disloyalty to old Union men, for doing exactly as he does. He says he stays at home to attend to his family and his newspaper. We don't dispute the validity of his reason. We only ask that he graciously permit his neighbors to do the like, for like, or so far as he knows, better reasons. Is not that fair?

We think we may venture to assert, without fear of contradiction (except from the Fayetteville Observer, which *will* contradict *any thing* we may say,) that the weather is far from pleasant—that it is damp underfoot.

Wilmington Journal.

The Journal's memory is bad. *We* didn't contradict its statement that a certain committee of Wilmington gentlemen received every consideration and honor during their visit to Fayetteville. It was the Journal itself that positively contradicted that statement of its own—apparently unwilling that a truth which it had inadvertently stumbled on should remain uncontradicted. Nor did *we* contradict anything the Journal said about whiskey and the price of corn and the duty of the Convention to legislate on that question. It was the Journal itself that repented of its onslaught upon whiskey and contradicted itself by denying the right of the Convention to do what it had urged that body to do.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 8th inst.

On Monday, Mr. Howard presented a petition from Wilson, praying relief against distillation of grain into whiskey.

Mr. McNeill of Cumberland, a resolution that the Convention adjourn on Monday next, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and providing for its re-assembling on the happening of certain contingencies.

Mr. Batchelor a resolution instructing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the revenue law, so as to provide some other mode of ascertaining the value of slaves, than by valuation made by the owner or his agent.

Mr. McDuffie, a resolution asking the Adjutant General to furnish a list of the officers from this State now in the Federal service.

Mr. Leak of Richmond, a resolution that the Convention adjourn on the 17th of February, and that until then, it should confine itself to the consideration of measures demanded by the exigences of the times.

The Danville Connection occupied most of the day. Messrs. Gorrell and Badger spoke against fixing a terminus as proposed by several amendments under discussion. Mr. B. advocated the ordinance as originally introduced on the score of military necessity, and dwelt at some length on the fact that both the Eastern and Western railway lines which were so essential to the Confederacy in the transportation of troops and munitions, were menaced with destruction, and on the further fact that these, even were they safe, were wholly inadequate for government transportation. Mr. Mebane replied, in favor of the Company's Shops. Mr. Gilmer, against fixing a terminus. Mr. Howard against the charter, but in favor of Company's Shops. Mr. Reid replied, and Mr. Brown replied to him. Mr. Rayner spoke against the charter and was replied to by Messrs. Gorrell and Osborne.

On Tuesday, Mr. Dick presented a petition from Guilford, praying tax on the distillation of grain.

Mr. Woodfin, a resolution declaring that the Governor should issue the bonds of the State for the completion of the Western N. C. Railroads, in compliance with existing laws.

Mr Durham "an ordinance regulating the salaries of Judges." [Reduces their salaries one half.]

Mr. Christian from the select committe on "the ordinance to repeal the 4th section of the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad," reported back the ordinance referred and asked to be discharged.

Mr. Graham, a resolution inquiring of the Governor what number of troops, from this State, are paid or supported or supplied in whole or in part by the State, and what number by the Confederate States. Also, what arrangement or correspondence has taken place on the subject between the State and C. S. Government.

The discussion of the Danville Connection was resumed; Mr. Strange spoke against it, and Messrs. Kittrell, Dick and Ruffin in its favor. The proposal to make Company's Shops the terminus was rejected, 58 to 24.

Mr. Mebane proposed to fix the terminus at Lexington, or any other point not exceeding one mile East of Haw River, on the N. C. Railroad. Rejected.

Mr Starbuck offered the following amendment: Beginning at Danville, Va., running thence *via* Leaksville, Madison, Germanton, Winston and Salem, to Lexington.

Mr. Starbuck urged the adoption of his amendment as indicating the best route for the proposed connection.

On Wednesday, a communication from Gov. Clark, relative to the condition of the Cape Fear & Deep river improvement, together with reports of engineers, &c., was read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mebane introduced an ordinance relative to the election of Governor and members of the General Assembly.

The Danville Connection ordinance was resumed. Mr. Strong spoke against it, and Mr. Jones of Rowan replied.

Mr. Starbuck's amendment was rejected. Other propositions of no particular interest were adopted or rejected, but no decision reached.

Of proceedings since, the Standard says:—

"On Thursday, the ordinance to charter the Piedmont Railroad, known as the Danville connection, was taken up and passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the rule was suspended, and the ordinance was put on its third reading; and after some amendments, not affecting the general character of the ordinance, it was read a third time and passed—yeas 61, nays 35 This is a highly important measure. It was recommended by President Davis in his late message, as a military necessity. It is believed that the Road will be speedily constructed."

The Standard mentions that the name of Mr. McNeill of Cumberland was unintentionally omitted from the list of yeas and nays [copied into the Observer] on the ordinance to repeal the Stay Law. Mr. McNeill voted to postpone the ordinance indefinitely.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MOVEMENT.—The Railroad Convention in Richmond last week was attended by officers from 18 roads. It was resolved to establish Rolling Mills, Machine Shops and Foundries, in each of four divisions, viz: 1, Virginia; 2, North and South Carolina; 3, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and part of Tennessee; 4, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. The capital to be subscribed by the roads in each division; the Presidents of the roads to locate the works and manage them as a Board of Directors. If the roads fail to advance the capital, then advances to be made to individual enterprises, upon condition that the works shall furnish iron, &c. to the roads so advancing, at 50 per cent. higher rates than were current in July 1860, until the close of the war; and for three years afterwards at 30 per cent above cost.

It seems to us that the works for North and South Carolina will almost of necessity be located here. The mineral region of Deep River will supply the coal and iron, and this place will be a nearer and better point than any other from which to supply three-fourths of the roads in the division with the manufactured articles, and to receive the old rails for re-rolling. We shall doubtless soon hear more on the subject.

The Convention resolved to apply to Congress to confiscate and sell the interests of alien enemies in mines of minerals in the Confederate States, so as to enable citizens to work them.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson made his annual visitation to this place and Rockfish within the past few days. On Thursday and Saturday evenings he preached in St. John's Church, and again on Sunday morning and evening, on the latter occasion administering the Rite of Confirmation to 12 persons.

On Friday afternoon he preached in Christ Church, Rockfish, and Confirmed 6 persons.

BALANCED THE ACCOUNT.—We received a letter a few days ago from one who had been a subscriber before the adoption of our cash system, as follows:—

"Please to discontinue my paper, as I am a volunteer and going off in a few days If ever I return home I will call and settle my account. I am a volunteer for three years."

Should this meet his eye in the camp, he is informed that we have settled his account for him by entering to his credit: "Paid by volunteering for three years." And that he has our thanks, moreover, for informing us of the fact, and not allowing the paper to be continued and to fall into the hands of some less honest person, who might neither pay for it nor volunteer.

The Standard states that Henry W. Miller, Esq., has been invited by a number of ladies and gentlemep in Raleigh and elsewhere to prepare and deliver a Lecture for the benefit of the Hospitals of the N. C. Volunteers. We unite with the Standard in the hope that Mr. Miller will comply with the request.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—The Cashier of the Bank of North Carolina advertises in the Standard for a special meeting of the stockholders at Raleigh on the 15th inst., "on business of the *highest importance.*"

PLEASANT NEWS.—The Charleston Mercury announces that a fine steamship has reached one of the Southern ports in safety, bringing 10,000 Enfield rifles and 60,000 pounds of gunpowder. The arms are already in the hands of those who know how to use them.

THE GOVERNMENT IN PURSUIT OF THE DISTILLERS.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 8th says that "the War Department will shortly issue an order directing the seizure of the corn now held for purposes of disfillation, a step rendered necessary, not only by the pernicious effects of the unlimited manufaoture of whiskey, but by the exorbitant prices which Government is thereby compelled to pay for an article indispensable to the sustenance of the army."

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—$20,000 worth (August issue) were sold in Charleston on Friday at par.

LATEST FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—From the New York Herald of the 6th, [says the Day Book] we select the following extracts:

The Nova Scotian from Liverpool on the 28d, via Londonderry the 24th ult., arrived at Portland yesterday.

The American Question.—Mr. Massey, member of Parliament, had delivered a speech before his constituents, in which he advocated that the European Powers should interfere to close the struggle between the North and the South, by recognizing the Confederate States, and breaking the blockade. The Manchester Guardian argues in a similar strain.

The Liverpool Post declares that the civil war must be stopped by mediation, if possible; by force, if necessary.

The London News continues to denounce the idea of recognizing the South.

The London Globe argues that the maritime Powers cannot be expected to respect the blockade unless it be really effective.

The London Times continues its denunciations of the stone blockade. The Morning Post says that matters in America are evidently approaching a situation in which the *de facto* government of the South may claim consideration in Europe.

Earl Russell had replied to the Liverpool Shipowners, who addressed him on the subject, that on hearing of the project for a "stone blockade" "on the 20th of December her Majesty's Minister at Washington was informed of the view taken of it by her Majesty's government.

"Lord Lyons was told that such a cruel plan would seem to imply despair of the restoration of the Union, the professed object of the war; for it never could be the wish of the U. S. government to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches and prosperity. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and of irremediable injury against an enemy.

"Lord Lyons was further told that even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war such a measure would not be justifiable. It would be a plot against the commerce of all maritime nations, and against the free intercourse of the Southern States of America with the civilized world. Lord Lyons was desired to speak in this sense to Mr. Seward, who, it was hoped, would disavow the illegal project.

"Now, however, that the project seems to have been carried into effect at Charleston, Lord Lyons will be instructed to make a further representation to Mr. Seward, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction in other ports."

The Times (City Article) of the 24th, referring to the heavinces of the English funds says:

"The fact that, if France or any other Power should demand the concurrence of England in disavowing the inefficient blockade of the Southern ports by the federal fleet, it would be difficult to find a logical plea for refusal, is apparently the main consideration that induces the public to look cautiously at future contingencies. The evidence seems complete that, if the present nominal blockade is to be respected, the provision of the Treaty of Paris that a blockade shall not be recognised unless it be real must be looked upon as cancelled, and an impression prevails that this result would be distasteful to all statesmen who recognise the claims of commerce and civilization.

"The meeting of the French Chambers on the 16th inst., and of the English Parliament on the 6th of February, may be followed by some important declaration on the subject. The initiative is thought likely to be taken by France, since the effects of the cotton dearth are more severe upon that country than upon Great Britain, where a great compensation is found in the impulse given to India. At the same time it is seen that this country can have little inducement to forego joining in an imperative enforcement of legal principles, as the popular and almost universal cry in the federal States seems now to be that every advantage which can be gained, whether from success at home or from the forbearance of foreign nations, is to be hailed as a means of hastening the time when the Trent affair can be "avenged." Still, notwithstanding this consideration, the feeling here would be in favor of leaving the Washington politicians to work their own way through their anarchy and bankruptcy undisturbed by foreign reclamations, if it were possible to do so without a sacrifice of principle."

The London Herald says the accounts from America are of a most desponding character, the commercial situation of New York being unparalleled.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says:—It is not true, as some journals represent, that the French government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and the South.

It is reported that the initiative in proclaiming the blockade of the Southern ports inefficient will be taken by France.

The belief gains ground that the French government will consider that the proofs of the fictitious character of the blockade have long been too complete and numerous to render it possible to be passed over without danger to those public and national rights, the quiet maintenance of which depends on a firm regard to precedents.

It was stated that the French Minister at Washington had been furnished with the formal disapprobation of the French Government at the conduct of the U. S. government in choking up Charleston harbor with stone and that he would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

The French government journals of the 24th ult. continue to make the worst of the Charleston blockade.

The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The West India, a schooner loaded with Spirits Turpentine, had arrived at Liverpool, having run the blockade from Charleston on Dec. 24th.

The privateer Sumter having been ordered from Cadiz, reached Gibraltar on the 19th of Jan. During her passage she burned the American bark Neapolitan, from Messina for Boston with fruits She also captured the bark Investigator, of Searsport for Newport with ore.

Six of the Sumter's crew deserted at Cadiz, and made their submission to the American consul. The captain of the Sumter claimed them as deserters; but the Spanish officials declined to give them up.

It is reported from Algiers that a prolonged cannonade had been heard off that coast, and a vessel was subsequently sighted believed to be the Sumter. It was supposed she had sunk her adversary.

A dispatch from Paris of the 23d ult., says Prince Napoleon is seriously ill.

France will send large additional forces to Mexico, and will take the lead in operations there.

215 colliers were buried alive in the Hartley mines, near Newcastle. After strenuous exertions, about 100 had been discovered. It was feared that the remainder of the numbers would be found dead in another portion of the mine.

A French steamer has been dispatched, with orders to sail for America in a few days, upon a special mission.

From Washington.—The feeling in Washington is strong in favor of a prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

Bright, of Indiana, has been formally expelled from the Federal Senate, by a vote of 32 to 14. He made a stirring speech, in which he appealed to his State to uphold her honor and his fair name. The galleries of the Senate were crowded throughout the speech, and much applause was elicited.

Bennett's Herald says there is a powerful conspiracy in Congress to oppose Lincoln and break up the Union. That the Committee on Naval Affairs act as if more under the control of Lord Lyons than the U. S Government, and that Senator Hale has managed to prevent the construction of the iron-plated frigates.

The Herald calls on Lincoln to take the responsibility and act on measures of finance and defence without the authority of Congress. It says, moreover, that if the rebellion is not immediately crushed, a war with England and France will ensue It is plain that the European powers will raise the blockade.

Inexcusable delays in Congress will compel the Treasury Department to leave the armies unpaid, or issue paper money, without the authority of Congress.

Mayor Opdyke, of New York, writes that unless the floating debt is soon paid, it will be difficult to obtain supplies for the army at any price.

Chase has written another letter to the Committee of Finance, urging immediate action on the Treas'y Note bill.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Goldsborough, on the 1st inst., private John Welmon, of Capt. Waters's Co., 84th Regiment.

On the 23d Nov., Lee Watkins, of "Granville Grays," 23d Regiment, stationed near Manassas, in the 31st year of his age.

At Culpepper, Va., Martin Brittain, of the "Burke Tigers," aged about 19.

At Morehead City, on the 15th Jan'y, of Typhoid fever, Joseph F. White, son of Sherwood White of Chatham county, in the 24th year of his age. A member of the "Chatham Boys."

At Fort Johnson, private Jas W. Casey, of Capt. Chesnut's Co. F, 20th Regiment.

At Acquia Creek, Va., R. T. Aman and H. D. Costin, both of Capt. Ennett's Co. E, 3d N. C. State Troops.

☞ Tributes of Respect to Alex'r McKay, Thomas Garrett and Henry C. Morgan, of the "Richmond Boys," and to Jas. H. Curtis and Alex'r McKenzie, of Co. D, 26d Reg't, at hand this morning, too late for this paper.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Burnside Expedition.—NORFOLK, Feb'y 8.—A gentleman who left Roanoke Island Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, reports 4 of the enemy's gunboats in the neighborhood of the lower end of the Island, but that no attack had been made up to his leaving.

Another who left the Island at an earlier hour, states that 18 of the enemy's vessels came up toward the Island, and that they were met and attacked by Com. Lynch, who opened fire on them from the Sea Bird.

Day Book.

The Norfolk despatch to the Richmond Dispatch of the 8th says that Gen. Wise, who has been sick, is better, and making active preparations to receive the expected attack. A large number of vessels were below the Island.

The Examiner's Norfolk despatch says "no apprehension is felt here for our troops. It is believed they are abundantly able to take care of themselves."

From Tennessee.—MEMPHIS, Feb'y 7.—Fort Henry was captured by the Federals yesterday, after two hours firing. The Federals advanced and destroyed the Tennessee river bridge, thereby cutting off communication between Columbus and Bowling Green. Our force is retreating to Fort Donelson.

Twenty thousand Federals form the attacking column.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—Dispatches were received at the War Department yesterday of the capture of Fort Henry. No statement of loss is given, and it is supposed that the whole garrison escaped.

Fort Donelson, to which our force was retreating, is on the Cumberland river, and an important post, as it defends Memphis.

Fort Henry is nothing more than a mud fort near the Tennessee river, where it is crossed by the Memphis and Tennessee railroad; but the burning, by the Yankees, of the bridge is a more serious disaster, as the communication between Bowling Green and Columbus is, to this extent, interrupted. The expedition of the enemy, however, does not appear to have accomplished any important result, as the government made no pretence of seriously defending the point they have taken.

In the direction of Bowling Green there is said to be but little prospect of a fight, or of an early advance movement of the enemy. Rain had been falling almost incessantly, the season being unusually wet, and the soil, which in this section of Kentucky is composed of clay and limestone, was converted into something so nearly akin to mortar as to defy the evolutions of troops.

Through official and reliable statements, the force of Gen. Buell is ascertained to be 65,000 men.—*Examiner.*

The Situation of Affairs at Columbus.—In consequence of the conviction of Gen. Polk that the enemy intended to make an early and formidable demonstration against Columbus, our forces at that point have been very heavily reinforced within the last two weeks. Regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have been pouring in, as well as some few Texas Regiments, who came through Arkansas. General Beauregard is at Columbus.

The Virginia Border.—RICHMOND, Feb'y 8.—Intelligence has been received in this city that a body of the enemy's cavalry, which, it was thought, had been driven out of the Sandy Valley by General Marshall, made an advance up Sandy river again last week, and succeeded in regaining possession of Prestonsburg and Pikeville. A number of the citizens of Prestonsburg are reported to have been taken prisoners. It is supposed that the enemy contemplates wintering in that place or Pikeville, while their cavalry will plunder and steal in the border counties of Virginia.—*Examiner.*

Federal Prisoners to be Exchanged.—NEW ORLEANS, Feb'y 7.—492 Yankee prisoners left yesterday for Norfolk to be exchanged.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—As there is considerable interest, says the Examiner of the 8th, to know to what extent the government proposes to extend aid to the railroads as part of the military defences of the country, we have obtained a copy of the President's special message on the subject.

We may add here that we are informed that the measure which the government has recommended for an appropriation of one million of dollars to establish railway communication between Danville, Va., and Greensboro', N. C., has met with considerable opposition in Congress. The bill was defeated on a motion to engross, but, it is said, is likely to be reconsidered. The following is a copy of the recent message of President Davis:

"To the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States:

"I herewith transmit a copy of a communication from Mr. William S. A he, urging the completion of certain railroads, as necessary for the proper transportation of troops and military stores, in the exigencies of the present war I also transmit a copy of a communication from Mr. S. Fontaine, the President of the Central railroad of Virginia, urging the completion of twenty miles of the Covington and Ohio railroad, upon considerations of military necessity.

"I communicate to you, with these letters, a series of resolutions adopted at a Convention of Railroad Presidents, held in Richmond, on the 6th of December, asking for the assistance of the Confederate Government in procuring certain supplies which are indispensable to the maintenance of the railroad system of the country.

"That certain appropriations, which otherwise could not be constitutionally made by the Confederate Government, come within the range of its powers, when absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the war, there is no doubt. It is equally clear that, when this military necessity ceases, the right to make such appropriations no longer exists. To exercise this power when it exists, and to *confine it within the proper limits*, is a matter for the just discretion of Congress; and, to enable it to act upon the interesting subjects to which they relate, I transmit the communications and resolutions which accompany this message.

"I have already recommended that the Confederate Government should assist in making a railroad from Danville, Virginia, to Greensboro', North Carolina, upon the ground of a strong military necessity for completing an interior through line from Virginia to the Southern Atlantic States. I deemed this to be necessary not only on account of the superior safety of such a line from hostile inroads and invasion; but because of the great additional facilities which its completion would afford for the transportation of troops and military supplies. The road from Selma, Alabama to Meridian, Mississippi, is a link that has claims similar to the road already recommended to your assistance in a previous message. Whilst the completion of the twenty miles of the Covington and Ohio railroad, as proposed by Mr. Fontaine, might be eminently useful for military purposes, I cannot, in the present condition of the treasury, recommend that you should contribute by direct appropriation.

"The resolutions of the Convention of Railroad Presidents and Superintendents relate to a most important subject. If the railroads should be generally disabled from transporting troops and military supplies for the prosecution of the war, the result would be most disastrous. It is urged that the capital necessary to construct the establishments required for re-rolling rails and the manufacture of locomotive s cannot well be had unless the Confederate Government would make some advance for the purpose. With the machinery proper for rolling the rails there might be connected that which is cessary for rolling plates for uses which are wanted in the naval service. How far it would be proper for Congress to authorize adv nces to be made on contracts to furnish these plates or engines, it will be for that body to consider and determine. Such advance might facilitate and secure the establishment of works which would, at the same time, furnish what is required by the government, re-roll the railroad iron and make locomotives for the use of the railroads. The exigency is believed to be such as to require the aid of the government, and is commended to your favorable consideration. JEFFERSON DAVIS."

UP-COUNTRY PRICES.—A friend at Wilkesborough writes us that Corn sells readily there at $1, Pork 10 cents, Bacon 18, and Oats 40.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The CHARLESTON FUND now amounts to $331,141 94 Among the latest acknowledgments is $112 from the officers and employees of the Arsenal and Armory at this place.

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult., by D. B. McIver, Esq, Mr. DUNCAN McINTOSH to Miss MARGARET T., daughter of Thomas Cole, Esq., all of Moore county.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr John Emerson, on the 24th Dec'r, by D. F. McIver, Esq., Mr. JOHN McINTYRE to Mrs MARY ANN CAMPBELL.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday evening last, of pneumonia, Miss LOUISA C. VANN, in the 24th year of her age.

At the residence of her son, on the 27th ult., in the upper end of Richmond County, after a lingering illness of some months, Mrs. MARGARET HARBERT, aged about 80 years.

On the 26th ultimo, E. W. BOROUGHS, of Chatham county, in the 63d year of his age. After attending to his daily business, he went to bed as well as usual; and it was not known that there was anything the matter with him until the next morning, when he was discovered to be speechless. He died in that condition the night following, not having spoken in the time. A sure warning: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye know not of, the Son of Man cometh." We hope our loss is his gain.—COMMUNICATED.

Re-Enlisting for the War.—The Second Tennessee regiment, Colonel Bate, following the glorious example of the First Arkansas, has unanimously resolved to re-enlist for the war.

North Carolina Railroad.—We learn that Paul C. Cameron, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of this Road. In a few days we presume the Directors will elect his successor.

Raleigh Standard.

A Live Yankee in Forsyth.—On Saturday last, Messrs. Grabs and Stolts, of Bethania, passed through this place, having one of the escaped Yankees from the Confederate prison at Salisbury, in custody,—being on their way to Salisbury to deliver up said prisoner to the proper authorities.—*Salem Press, 7th.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 10.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—New hog round 16 to 17.
Beef—By retail, 6 to 10.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 65.
Corn 1 10.
Cotton—Very little coming to market; prices range from 8 50 to 9 50 for strictly prime.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Flour—Family 8 50, Super 8 25.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 6.
Iron—Swedes 20 for narrow bar, 25 for broad, retail.
Molasses—N. O. retailing at 90 to $1.
Nails—$14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—None.
Pork—Selling in small quantities at 10 to 12½.
Peas $1 15 to 1 25. Rye 2 50 to $3. Oats 60 to 65.
Cotton Yarns—1 60 to 1 75 for all Nos.
Salt—Sound 3 50 to $4 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy, 2 50; N. C. Apple, $9; N. C. Whiskey, $1 35 to $1 50.
Sugars—Common brown 10; better grades, hhd. 12½.
Spirits Turpentine—20 to 21 cents.
Tallow—20 to 22 Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Brown Sheetings 20 to 21 cts. by the bale.
Shirtings, 8-4, 17 cts.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted to take charge of a small school, in the Academy on Haymount, recently occupied by Miss R. Tillinghast, for one session, to commence on the 17th inst. Apply to

J. G. SHEPHERD.
E. J. LILLY.
or J. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 10, 1862. 1t
Presbyterian copy 1t.

SWEDE IRON.

BAR IRON 1½ to 3 inches wide.
Wide do. 7 to 8 " "
For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Feb'y 10, 1862. 98-3t

SHOES.

2000 PAIRS HEAVY BROGANS for sale, to arrive per Steamer North Carolina, on Wednesday next. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10, 1862. 98-2t

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE
IS NOW OPENING HIS
SPRING GOODS,
Among which are:

PRINTED LAWNS:
Black and Black and White Ditto;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Col'd and Black Silks.

The Col'd Silks will be offered at last year's prices.
Feb'y 6, 1862. 98-4t

2000 Yards of Bleached Shirtings,

A FULL YARD WIDE, of the best English Manufactory. Just received and for sale at a reasonable price, at GEORGE BRANDT

FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.—From the New York Herald and Philadelphia Inquirer of the 1st of February, (says the Day Book,) we have the following intelligence.

From Europe.—The Africa has arrived with Liverpool papers to the 18th, and telegraphs via Queenstown, to the 19th.

It is said the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, having memorialized Earl Russell against the blockade of Charleston harbor by the stone fleet, Earl Russell, in response, stated that he sent despatches to Lord Lyons, in December, expressing the dissatisfaction of the British Government at such a proceeding, and giving it as his opinion that the consummation of the act would lead to the belief in Europe that the reconstruction of the Union was considered impracticable. He also stated that, after the design was carried out, he sent another despatch to Washington, deploring the course which had been pursued, and expressing strong hopes that the proceeding would not be repeated at any other port.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says in regard to the stone blockade of Charleston: "It would not at all surprise me to hear that all the Great Powers had united in a representation on this subject to the Federal Government, and that, too, going beyond protest, and amounting to prohibition. I believe the French Government is in communication with ours on this subject, from which very grave consequences may yet arise." The Guardian is strongly of opinion that the British Government might with propriety make it known at Washington that England will not, if she can help it, allow what has been done at Charleston to be repeated at any other port of the Rebel States.

The Morning Post rejoices at the general condemnation which the stone blockade was receiving, and says: "The barbarities now practiced by the U. S. Government are equally bracing the energies of the South, and rousing the European Governments to a common sentiment of indignation. We hardly know why Europe has hitherto acted towards the Northern Government with so much more long suffering than she showed towards Holland in 1831 and 1832. Holland was not guilty of the barbarities committed by the Washington Cabinet, but France and Great Britain, as soon as the Belgians showed that they could hold their own, and the war grew destructive to commerce and general security, unhesitatingly recognized the independence of Belgium."

The London Times, in an editorial on the suspension of specie payments in America, argues that there can be no comparison berween the circumstances under which England resorted to similar measures in 1797 and those which prevail in America at present. It says, however, that it would be useless to argue matters with the Americans, and proceeds to show the dangers of the step for the benefit of English readers. The article concludes as follows:

"If the war is safe to last even one year longer, what will be the value of a promise to pay which will not be redeemed till a proper interval after that year? We do not expect to be listened to across the Atlantic, but we think we see in this financial catastrophe a beginning of the end. With twice the expenditure of our war, the Government of Washington cannot raise half our revenue by taxation. Let that speak for itself. To us it speaks of either bankruptcy and disorder, or the expedient of a European arbitration."

The Official London Gazette contains further correspondence between Earl Russell and Lord Lyons.

On the 31st December, Lord Lyons encloses a copy of a note addressed by Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Federal Navy, condemning in very strong terms the fact of a British schooner (the James Campbell) captured for breach of blockade, having been brought into New York with the British flag flying under that of the United States. Mr. Seward says:—"This unseemly act must have been occasioned by a misapprehension of his duty by the officer who ordered or allowed it." Mr. Seward requests the Secretary of the Navy to give such orders as may prevent a repetition.

The next case refers to the circumstance of an oath having been exacted as a condition of release by the commander of the U. S. steamer, from three British seamen captured for breach of blockade, to the effect that they should undertake not to be employed in a similar proceeding for the future. Mr. Seward, again addressing the Secretary of the Federal navy, strongly condemns this act, and releases the seamen from the obligation taken by them.

Latest by telegraph from Queenstown.—The Sumter has been ordered from Cadiz by the Spanish Government, and has gone to Gibraltar.

The (Paris) Journal des Debats thinks that Lord Palmerston's intentions towards the U. S. are not pacific.

The Paris Temps, announcing the expected arrival of Mason and Slidell, says that no obstacle will be offered to the fulfilment of their mission to France and England. The Plenipotentiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South.

The Paris Presse says that France will not receive the commissioners.

The Independence Belge says that France will take the initiative in making diplomatic remonstrance against the blockade of the Southern ports and that England will only give moral support to France.

The Herald thus sums up "the situation:"—

The Africa brings very important intelligence, dated on the 19th inst. relative to the new phase in which the rulers of England and France were then disposed to consider the American question.

The Mason and Slidell case having come to an end, the "Allies" now vehemently object to the stone fleet blockade of Charleston harbor, and hint that in consequence of this act the entire blockade of the Southern ports is likely to be impugned by the great Powers of Europe, with a view to its annihilation.

Further than this England has broached the idea of an Anglo-French "intervention" in our affairs, having for its object the "pacification of the federal and Confederate States of North America." In support of this the London Observer—a government organ—at the latest moment, cites the precedent set in the case of the interference of England, France and Russia in order to put an end to the war between Greece and Turkey in 1827. The writer ominously reminds us that the refusal of Turkey to accede to the propositions of the neutrals brought on the battle of Navarino, in which the Turkish fleet was destroyed. It is alleged that the rebels of the South will gladly accept of this intervention, and it is left, as we interpret it, to be inferred that the recusant section of North America will be regarded as the Turkey of the present day. The tone of all the English journals points to a speedy objection to the blockade, an attempt at a direct European intervention on this continent, and a recognition of the independence of the South by France and England.

One of our Paris correspondents reiterates his opinion that Napoleon will take the lead in the matter, and, judging from the articles in the Paris Moniteur with reference to the blockade, and the compliments paid to the Emperor by the London papers for his action on the American question, we entertain the opinion that his Imperial Majesty's mind inclines in favor of the rebel cause.

Liverpool still continued to be placarded with papers calling on the people not to accord any public reception to Mason and Slidell.

The presence of Slidell was anxiously looked for in Paris, while the London Herald, the organ of the opposition, attempts a defence of the public character and conduct of both the envoys in order to render them acceptable to the people of the two countries.

England is progressing with her preparations for an immense naval and military display in North America.

The financial policy of Secretary Chase is again assailed in the most vehement manner by the leading London journals.

An overland expedition is fitting out to attack Galveston, under command of Gen. Lane.

Gen. Scott is going to Key West, in the steamer Richmond, to remain there for his health.

Gen. Ripley not removed.—There is not a word of truth in the statement in a New York newspaper that General Ripley, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has been removed. Such reports are calculated to embarrass the Government, and should not be tolerated. The city is filled with rumors of changes in heads of bureaus, but none have yet been determined on.

Mr. Ely is giving the federals great dissatisfaction in opposing the war, and they talk about La Fayetteing him.

From the London Times, Jan'y 9.

The old world is no longer at enmity with the new. In the afternoon of the 27th of December, Lord Lyons received an announcement from the U. S. Government that they consented to deliver to him the four prisoners when and where he pleased. We draw a long breath, and are thankful. * * * It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we were before we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had permitted himself at last to go beyond the possibility of sufferance. * * *

If we had had to deal with a friendly and courteous people, we should have had no occasion for preparations of war. If a French or an English Captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crack-brained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, neither government would wait to see whether any miserable advantage could be gained by the circumstance The act would be at once disavowed, and the booty returned, with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if federal America had been courteous or even shrewd, federal America would have pursued. Mr. Seward missed a great opportunity when he failed to act as a European statesman would have acted under similar circumstances. At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party. The attraction we feel towards a weaker nation invaded by a stronger and richer nation is repelled by the very general detestation of slavery; and, if Mr. Seward had seized the opportunity for a graceful and courteous act we would not answer for him, for our countrymen might have been tempted from the rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blunder for the shrewd minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage only to do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoidable humiliation.

But we are told that a very elaborate note of protest accompanies this surrender. This voluminous gloss upon a very simple fact is still upon its way from Queenstown. We cannot say we are very impatient for it. We have long since learned to value trans-Atlantic statesmen less for what they say than for what they do. It is by deeds, and not by arguments, that the fact we to-day announce has been brought about. It is not Vattel and Bynkershock, and Stowell, and De Hautwell, who have influenced this controversy, but the promptitude with which we reinforced Admiral Milne's fleet, and poured battalion after battalion into Canada.

They loudly proclaim this in America, and Mr. Seward's dispatch will very probably be found to bear marks of the same sentiment. We make up our minds in advance, therefore, to accept with unruffled equanimity any quantity of words. Even if there should be muffled threats and expressions of ill-will, we shall humbly hope to outlive them. The aggressor is making retribution. It never has been held of much consequence whether he does it with a good grace or no. The substantial apology lies in the fact of the surrender of the thing taken. We hope to find in Mr. Seward's note an expression of regret that he should ever have employed so inconsiderate a commander as Captain Wilkes, or should have been so ill-advised as to persevere in a tacit recognition of his act; but we shall be neither surprised or discomfited if this hope is not fulfilled. To-day, however, it is enough that we congratulate ourselves that the danger is past, and all present apprehension of war at an end. Let us also especially congratulate ourselves that the crisis found this united nation and her loyal colonies so well prepared, and that it leaves them so well protected. We have every reason to be satisfied with the position which the country has held throughout. We have never deviated from grave and courteous discussion, and have never descended to retort the wild invectives which came from the other side of the Atlantic. The War Departments have manifested an efficiency which gives us confidence in ourselves, and will give us security from further insult. The government have acted with a rare courtesy and temper, but have displayed, together with dignified deliberation, firmness, promptitude and courage. Nor will we refrain from adding what every one will feel while he reads this news, that the man upon whom the nation instinctively relied while the crisis lasted, deserves our warmest gratitude, now the peril is overcome. It is indeed a rare triumph to grace the latter years of a life so happily prolonged, that Lord Palmerston has found and has used the opportunity to curb the arrogance of the only people which has in this generation entered systematically upon a course of offence towards England.

From the London Times, Jan. 11.

The four American gentlemen who have got us into our late troubles, and cost us probably a million apiece will soon be in one of our ports. Like the rest of their countrymen, they believe themselves to be of immense importance to their cause, whatever it may be. Neither side can give England the smallest credit for understanding or wishing to understand the rights of their case; and so nothing will serve them but there must be somebody always dinning into our ears some details or platitudes to which the speakers attach a special value. Federalist after federalist, confederate after confederate has arrived in this country in the full persuasion that if he were once permitted to occupy the attention of Lord Palmerston or Lord Russell night and day for a fortnight, or to fill a page of the Times every day for that period, England would at last begin to have an inkling of the case, and would rush to the aid of the Federal or the Confederate cause.

These two Commissioners and their secretaries are not unlikely to think even more of their importance than other similar arrivals, having witnessed in their own persons the rabid anxiety of their Northern countrymen not to let them be seen or heard in this island. To the sedate English mind this ridiculous rivalry for the exclusive possession of the British ear is only an older version of what is often witnessed in our nurseries. A fearful uproar of words, screams and blows reaches the mother, who hastens to allay the tumult. When she arrives, she finds all confusion, and Master John and Master Tom, each with a tale of outrages and provocations, each resolved to have the word, and afraid of nothing so much as that the other should get a hearing. The parent sees enough to be sure that both were abundantly in the wrong, but that it is impossible to adjudicate between them. The general impression in this country is that both sides in the States have acted as ill as could be, and that it is not for England to decide which of them bears the palm for insolence, outrage, treachery and folly. * * *

How then are we to receive these illustrious visitors? Of course they will be stared at, and followed, and photographed, and made the subject of paragraphs. There is no help for that. Mr. Thomas Sayers cannot walk the street with a friend, or ask permission of the Mayor to put up a booth in a market place, but the crowd immediately conclude the rough, hard-visaged, ill favored pair to be the Confederate Commissioners.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their two Secretaries, though not so handsome and graceful as their countryman, Blondin, would certainly fill the Crystal Palace if they proposed to address the visiters there on the merits of their cause. But, for the benefit of the discriminating—for the guidance of the minority that prefers at least a respectable idol, and that does not wish to throw away its confidence and applause, we may as well observe that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion. They have long been known as the blind and habitual revilers of this country. They have done more than any other men to get up the insane prejudice against England, which disgraces the morality and disorders the policy of the Union. The hatred of this country has been their stock in trade. On this they have earned their political livelihood and won their position, just as there are others who pander to the lower passions of humanity. A diligent use of this bad capital has made them what they are, and raised them to the rank of Commissioners. It is through their life-long hatred and abuse of England that they come here in their present conspicuous capacity. The nation, under whose flag they sought a safe passage across the Atlantic—the nation that has now rescued them with all her might from the certainty of a dungeon and the chances of a retaliatory murder, is that against which they have always done their best to exasperate their countrymen. Had they perished in the cell or on the scaffold, amid the triumphant yells of the multitude, memory would have suggested that their own bitter tirades had raised the storm, and that their death was only the natural and logical conclusion of their own calumnies and sophistries.

So we do sincerely hope that our countrymen will not give the fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility that is due to a foe in distress is all that they can claim. We have returned them good for evil, and sooth to say, we should be exceedingly sorry that they should ever be in a situation to choose what return they will make for the good we have now done them. They are here for their own interest, in order if possible, to drag us into their own quarrel, and, but for the unpleasant contingencies of a prison, rather disappointed, perhaps, that their detention has not provoked a new war. When they stepped on board the Trent, they did not trouble themselves with the thought of the mischief they might be doing an unoffending neutral; and if now, by any less perilous device, they could entangle us in the war, no doubt they would be only too happy. We trust there is no chance of their doing this, for impartial as the British public is in the matter, it certainly has no prejudice in favor of slavery, which, if anything, these gentlemen represent. What they and their secretaries are to do here passes our conjecture. They are personally nothing to us. They must not suppose, because we have gone to the very verge of a great war to rescue them, that therefore they are precious in our eyes. We should have done just as much to rescue two of their own negroes, and had that been the object of the rescue, the swarthy Pompey and Cæsar would have had just the same right to triumphal arches and municipal addresses as Messrs. Mason and Slidell. So please, British public, lets have none of these things. Let the Commissioners come up quietly to town, and have their say with anybody who may have time to listen to them. For our part, we cannot see how anything they have to tell can turn the scale of British duty and deliberation. There have been so many cases of people and nations establishing an actual independence, and compelling the recognition of the world, that all we have to do is what we have done before up to the very last year. This is now a simple matter of precedent. Our statesmen and lawyers know quite as much on the subject as Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and are in no need of their information or advice.

Cargo Sale of Coffee —Messrs. LaRoche & Bell sold at Savannah, on Thursday last, the greater portion of a cargo of a recent importation; the prices were from 55 to 60 cents per pound.—*Chas. Mercury*

Escaped.—Two of the Yankees confined in the prison at Salisbury, made their escape, last week by piling up lumber so they could scale the wall, which was done while the guard was inattentive to duty. One of the rascals afterwards stole a horse in the edge of Davie county, to aid him in his escape. One of them has been recaptured.—*Iredell Express.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.
PRACTICE ECONOMY.

India Rubber Over Shoes may be mended by putting Leather inside and out and pegging, or sewing through the whole thickness. Shoes fixed this way are as good as new.

Trouble with the Pilots.—The Lincolnites do not seem to get along pleasantly with the people who formed the "Provisional Government of North Carolina" at Hatteras. The N. Y. Herald's correspondent writes:—

"To obtain pilots acquainted with the Sound is no easy matter. A few days since Commodore Goldsborough had an interview with some of the inhabitants about here with a view to getting one to assist in the pilotage of the fleet. These men are of course Unionists, but how far their patriotism goes will be evidenced by the following abstract of a conversation which ensued between the Commodore and one of them:

Commodore.—"Wouldn't you like to make some money? We will pay you well to do this business; good, hard gold at that."

Native.—(With an indescribable drawl and accent.)—"Wal, yaas, I would, but I run a risk of getting ill treated by the s'eshioners."

Commodore.—"But we will protect you from any danger of that kind."

Native.—"Yaas, I understand that, but"—(hesitating.)

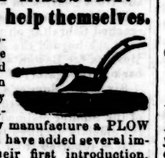
Commodore.—"What?"

Native.—(Bringing out his words with a jerk.)—"Wall, now, you know you moughtn't succeed in this business, and them 'are s'eshioners 'ed treat me bad."

He could not be prevailed upon, nor either of the others. It is to be hoped that these men are not a sample of the Unionists of North Carolina."

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Heaven helps those who help themselves.



WHENEVER it is clearly demonstrated to the people that they can get a better and cheaper article at home than they can from abroad, then may their patronage be reasonably expected, and not till then. I now manufacture a PLOW of my own invention, to which I have added several important improvements since their first introduction, which, I think, will be hard to beat. I have used them myself with fine success, and am desirous that they should be generally introduced. The little that I make off of them is no inducement whatever to manufacture them, but I manufacture them solely to introduce them, believing that the labor of the Husbandman will be rendered more delightful, and his harvest more abundant thereby. Read the following:

PROSPERITY, Jan'y 30, 1862.

This is to Certify, that I have used one of Tyson's Subsoil Plows, and after giving it a fair trial recommend it as a most excellent Plow.

I have likewise used in connection therewith, a Northern Subsoil Plow for which I paid $10. The Northern Plow from its greater weight, runs some steadier than Tyson's, but I can't tell that it does any better work, or with the same draught runs any deeper—probably not so deep. It breaks land as fine if not finer than any plow I ever saw used. For rough land, and in being adapted to so many more kinds of work, I consider Tyson's far superior to the Northern. This Plow is well adapted for plowing rough hard ground by itself, and I think must be excellent for plowing young crops. To all wanting such plows I recommend them as most excellent, and believe that their general introduction would bring about a decided improvement in farming.

M. G. CAMPBELL.

I have also tried one of Tyson's Turning Plows with Subsoil attached—both in the same stock. It does most excellent work, and is easy managed. The two together run steadier and better than either Plow does by itself, each helping the other. For breaking land deep and thoroughly I think it is the best Plow that I have ever yet seen tried. The draught is light for the work that is done, and all easily kept in fix.

M. G. CAMPBELL.

A good assortment of SUBSOIL PLOWS now on hand. Three sizes working one or two horses, whilst the largest size is strong enough for four. Prices $4, $4 50, $5. Double Plows only made to order. Three sizes working two, three or four horses, prices $10, $12, $18 50.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

BRYAN TYSON.
Moonshanne, N. C., Jan'y 30, 1862. 96-2t*pd

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber has for sale 3000 Scuppernong and 2000 Flowers or Babston. Address me at Western Prong P. O., Bladen Co., N. C.

A. J. SHIPMAN.
Jan'y 18, 1862. 92*8tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

SALE OF NEWMARKET FOUNDRY.

ON the 14th of FEBRUARY next, will be sold at Auction, at New Market Foundry, near New Market, Randolph county, N. C., all the Property belonging to the said New Market Foundry Company, consisting of some nine acres of Land held in fee by the Company, with the Machine Shops, Saw Mill, &c., and all necessary Buildings for operatives. The Machinery is moved by a good water power, and every thing is in good working order. Also, two good Lathes, Blacksmith Tools, Patterns, Flasks, a large quantity of wrought, cast and pig Iron, and other materials. Also, a variety of finished work, among which are, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Mill Gearing, Mould Boards, &c. The Foundry and Shops will be kept in operation till the sale, and every opportunity will be afforded before the sale to any person wishing to examine the property, and possession given immediately after the sale.

Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Clerk.
January 11, 1862. 61ts

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm.

It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.

Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 24. 94-4mpd

Hesper and other Poems,

BY THEOPHILUS HUNTER HILL, Esq., of Raleigh. For sale, price $1, by E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan'y 18, 1862.

COTTON YARN.

No. 21 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.
May 14, 1859. 14

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorised Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 88tf

WANTED
FOR CONFEDERATE SERVICE,
Thirty good, reliable, unmarried Men,

TO enlist for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR, and to be stationed at the Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, unless specially required for other service. Pay from Eleven to Twenty-Two Dollars per month, (with such an amount additional as merit will warrant) with rations, quarters, medical attendance, &c.

I desire no one to enlist who shall not have made up his mind to be governed by the Regulations and Articles of War for the Government of the Confederate Army.

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, C. S. A.
Comd'g A. & Armory.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1861.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5 '61. 12-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16, 1861. 40-tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.
Ambros Overbaugh *vs.* Giles Overbaugh.
Attachment and Levy on Real Estate.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Giles Overbaugh, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of the Law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Giles Overbaugh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or the Conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim with costs.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861.

[89-6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1861.

Joseph Lee and wife Elizabeth, Budd W. Denning, George H. Denning, Clarendon Denning, Sebastas P. Denning, Selia Denning, Napoleon Denning, and James F. Denning, by their next friend Sarah Denning, against Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning.
Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning, reside beyond the limits of the State so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and partition had as prayed for.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861. [89-6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.
Sarah Denning *vs.* Joseph Lee and wife Elizabeth, Josiah Denning, Young T. Denning, Budd W. Denning, George H. Denning, Clarendon Denning, Sebastas P. Denning, Selia, Napoleon and James F. Denning, Heirs-at-Law of Thomas Denning.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning, two of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and a writ of Dower issued.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861.

[89-6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$80 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	16 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—Commences 1st October.
Ends 17th February.
2d Session.—Commences 18th February.
Ends 6th July.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.
Sept. 9, 1861. 77tf

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.
August 19, 1861. 49tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

Who will go into the Enterprise?

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South, I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.

R. McDANIEL.
October 5, 1861. 68tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

REMOVAL.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.
Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan'y 6, 1862.

Want to Purchase.

I WANT to purchase a smart active BOY, about 18 years old, accustomed to Horses.

N. A. STEDMAN.
Dec'r 30. 86tf

After this date I will pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, at my mills on Rockfish. D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

SPRING TRADE!
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF
GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
A complete and well selected stock of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st

A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55t

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1, 1860. 57-tf

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business &c., &c., I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27. 26tf

NOTICE

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge.

D. McRAE, Sec'y.
Dec. 16. 88*3m

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 69*tf

"Bethel Regiment" to be Re-organized.
Executive Department N. Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan'y 27, 1862.

THE First Regiment N. C. Volunteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place. All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this Office without delay, with the view of going into this Regiment, which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. When a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: a Captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.
Jan'y 29, 1862. 95-4t

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS Institution will be re-opened under efficient management on Wednesday, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured no further interruption of duties need be apprehended.

For circulars stating new terms, &c., address "Superintendent H. M. A.," Hillsboro', N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1862. 95-2m

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. W. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 88 cents, and 75 cents.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

Wanted immediately,

TWO smart Girls and two Boys, from 12 to 15 years old, to fold Envelopes. The Girls can do the folding at their houses.

It will require a few days' practice to learn the art of folding. Apply to

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 8, 1862. 96tf

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

400 PAIR BROGAN SHOES. Just received and for sale at

GEO. BRANDT'S.
Feb'y 3. 96-3t

WANTED,

FOR this year, a House Servant (Man) for the Hotel; any active, intelligent, quick motioned boy will do.

T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 30, 1862 95tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 20
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid,	$29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. C. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

Ihn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1860. 21-1y

THE NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 1859.

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines,

a new supply, assorted sizes and qualities.
March 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

State of North Carolina,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]
E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them dead or alive, or for their confinement in any Jail